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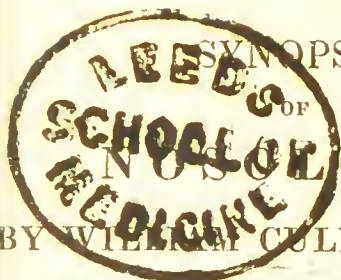


CULLEN'S NOSOLOGY,

*&c. &c.*







SYNOPSIS

OF

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

BY WILLIAM CULLEN, M.D. &c.

EMBRACING

The definitions, in the Original Latin,  
of the Genera and Species of Diseases, with an English Translation  
on the opposite page.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

THE CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES,

BY

JOHN MASON GOOD, M.D. &c.

AND

The Arrangement of the Diseases of the Skin,

BY R. WILLAN, M.D. &c.

*Intended for the use of Students and Young Practitioners.*

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SYNOPSIS  
NOSOLOGIÆ METHODICÆ.

AUCTORE  
GULIELMO CULLEN, M.D.,  
&c. &c. &c.

CLASSIS I. PYREXIÆ.

ORD. I. FEBRES.

II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

III. EXANTHEMATA.

IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

V. PROFLUVIA.

CL. II. NEUROSES.

ORD. I. COMATA.

II. ADYNAMIÆ.

III. SPASMI.

IV. VESANIÆ.

CL. III. CACHEXIÆ.

ORD. I. MARCORES.

II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

III. IMPETIGINES.

CL. IV. LOCALES.

ORD. I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

II. DYSOREXIÆ.

III. DYSCINESIÆ.

IV. APOCENOSES.

V. EPISCHESES.

VI. TUMORES.

VII. ECTOPIÆ.

VIII. DIALYSES.

# LIST OF CLASSES AND ORDERS.

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## CLASS I. FEBRILE DISEASES.

### ORDER I. FEVERS.

- II. INFLAMMATIONS, WITH FEVER.
- III. ERUPTIVE FEVERS.
- IV. HÆMORRHAGES, WITH FEVER.
- V. FLUXES, WITH FEVER.

## CLASS II. NERVOUS DISEASES.

### ORDER I. SOPOROSE DISEASES.

- II. DEFECT OF VITAL ENERGY.
- III. SPASMODIC DISEASES.
- IV. MENTAL DISEASES.

## CLASS III. CACHECTIC DISEASES.

### ORDER I. EMACIATION OF THE BODY.

- II. SWELLINGS.
- III. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

## CLASS IV. LOCAL DISEASES.

### ORDER I. DISEASES OF THE SENSES.

- II. DEPRAVED APPETITES.
- III. DEPRAVED MOTIONS.
- IV. INCREASED DISCHARGES.
- V. OBSTRUCTIONS.
- VI. TUMOURS.
- VII. PROTRUSIONS.
- VIII. SOLUTIONS, OR DISUNION.

# SYNOPSIS

## OF THE

### CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA

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#### CLASS I.

#### PYREXIÆ.—FEBRILE DISEASES.

##### *Order I.*

FEBRES.	FEVERS.
§ 1. <i>Intermittentes.</i>	§ 1. <i>Intermittents.</i>
1 Tertianæ .....	1 Tertian Ague.
2 Quartanæ .....	2 Quartan Ague.
3 Quotidianæ.....	3 Quotidian Ague.
§ 2. <i>Continuæ.</i>	§ 2. <i>Continued.</i>
4 Synocha .....	4 Inflammatory Fever.
5 Typhus .....	5 Putrid Fever.
6 Synochus .....	6 Mixed Fever.

##### *Order II.*

PHILEGMASIÆ.	INFLAMMATIONS WITH FEVER.
7 Phlogosis .....	7 Inflammation.
8 Ophthalmia .....	8 ————— of the
9 Phrenitis .....	9 ————— Bra
10 Cynanche .....	10 ————— Thr
11 Pneumonia .....	11 ————— Lun

22 Carditis .....	12 Inflammation of the Heart.
33 Peritonitis .....	13 ——— Peritoneum.
44 Gastritis .....	14 ——— Stomach.
55 Enteritis. ....	15 ——— Bowels.
65 Hepatitis .....	16 ——— Liver.
77 Splenitis .....	17 ——— Spleen.
88 Nephritis .....	18 ——— Kidneys.
99 Cystitis .....	19 ——— Bladder.
200 Hysteritis .....	20 ——— Uterus.
211 Rheumatismus .....	21 Rheumatism.
222 Odontalgia .....	22 Toothache.
233 Padogra .....	23 Gout.
244 Arthropuosis .....	24 Pus in a Joint.

*Order III.*

## EXANTHEMATA.

## ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

255 Variola .....	25 Small Pox.
266 Varicella .....	26 Chicken Pox.
277 Rubcola .....	27 Measles.
288 Scarlatina .....	28 Scarlet Fever.
299 Pestis .....	29 Plague.
300 Erysipelas .....	30 Anthony's Fire.
311 Miliaria .....	31 Miliary Fever.
322 Urticaria .....	32 Nettle Rash.
333 Pemphigus .....	33 Vesicular Fever.
344 Aphtha .....	34 Thrush.

*Order IV.*

## HÆMORRHAGIE.

## HÆMORRHAGES WITH FEVER.

335 Epistaxis .....	35 Hemorrhage from the Nose.
36 Hæmoptysis .....	36 ——— Lungs.
37 Hæmorrhoids .....	37 Piles.
38 Menorrhagia .....	38 Overflow of the Menses.

*Order V.*

## PROFLUVIA.

## FLUXES WITH FEVER.

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 39 Catarrhus .....  | 39 Catarrh.   |
| 40 Dysenteria ..... | 40 Dysentery. |

## CLASS II.

## NEUROSES.—NERVOUS DISEASES

*Order I.*

## COMATA.

## SOPOROSE DISEASES.

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 41 Apoplexia ..... | 41 Apoplexy. |
| 42 Paralysis ..... | 42 Palsy.    |

*Order II.*

## ADYNAMIÆ.

## DEFECT OF VITAL ENERGY.

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 43 Syncope .....        | 43 Fainting.       |
| 44 Dyspepsia .....      | 44 Indigestion.    |
| 45 Hypochondriasis .... | 45 Low Spirits.    |
| 46 Chlorosis .....      | 46 Green Sickness. |

*Order III.*

## SPASMI.

## SPASMODIC DISEASES.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 47 Tetanus .....    | 47 Cramp.                |
| 48 Convulsio .....  | 48 Convulsion.           |
| 49 Chorea .....     | 49 St. Vitus's Dance.    |
| 50 Raphania .....   | 50 Spasms of the Jaws.   |
| 51 Epilepsia .....  | 51 Epilepsy.             |
| 52 Palpitatio ..... | 52 Palpitation of Heart. |
| 53 Asthma .....     | 53 Asthma.               |
| 54 Dyspnœa .....    | 54 Difficult Breathing.  |



555 Pertussis .....	55 Hooping Cough.
556 Pyrosis .....	56 Water Brash.
557 Colica .....	57 Colic.
558 Cholera .....	58 Vomiting and Purging.
559 Diarrhœa .....	59 Purging.
560 Diabetes .....	60 Excessive discharge of Urine.
561 Hysteria .....	61 Hysterics.
562 Hydrophobia .....	62 Canine Madness.

*Order IV.*

## VESANIÆ.

## MENTAL DISEASES.

563 Amentia. ....	63 Idiotism.
564 Melancholia .....	64 Melancholy.
565 Mania .....	65 Madness.
566 Oneirodynia .....	66 Night Mare.

## CLASS III.

## CACHEXIÆ.—CACHECTIC DISEASES.

*Order I.*

## MARCORES.

## EMACIATION OF THE BODY.

67 Tabes .....	67 Wasting.
68 Atrophia .....	68 Atrophy.

*Order II.*

## INTUMESCENTIÆ.

## SWELLINGS.

§ 1. <i>Adiposæ</i> .....	§ 1. <i>Fatty</i> .
69 Polysarcia .....	69 Corpulency.
§ 2. <i>Flatuosæ</i> .....	§ 2. <i>Flatulent</i> .
70 Pneumatosis .....	70 Emphysema.
71 Tympanites .....	71 Tympany.
72 Physometra .....	72 ——— of the Uterus.

§ 3. <i>Aquosæ</i> .....	§ 3. <i>Dropsical</i> .
73 Anasarca .....	73 Dropsy of the Integuments
74 Hydrocephalus .....	74 _____ Head.
75 Hydrorachitis .....	75 _____ Spine.
76 Hydrothorax .....	76 _____ Chest.
77 Ascites .....	77 _____ Belly.
78 Hydrometra .....	78 _____ Uterus.
79 Hydrocele .....	79 _____ Testicle.
§ 4. <i>Solidæ</i> .....	§ 4. <i>Solid</i> .
80 Physconia .....	80 Tumour in the Abdomen.
81 Rachitis .....	81 Rickets.

## Order III.

## IMPETIGINES.

## CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

82 Scrophula .....	82 King's Evil.
83 Syphilis .....	83 Venereal Disease.
84 Scorbutus .....	84 Scurvy.
85 Elephantiasis .....	85 Elephant's Skin.
86 Lepra .....	86 Leprosy.
87 Framboesia .....	87 Yaws.
88 Trichoma .....	88 Plaited Hair.
89 Icterus .....	89 Jaundice.

## CLASS IV.

## LOCALES.—LOCAL DISEASES.

## Order I.

## DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

## DISEASES OF THE SENSES.

90 Caligo .....	90 Blindness.
91 Amaurosis .....	91 Gutta Serena.
92 Dysopia .....	92 Bad Sight.

Pseudoblepsia .....	93 False Vision.
Dysecœa .....	94 Deafness.
Paracusia .....	95 Wrong Hearing.
Anosmia .....	96 Loss of Smell.
Agheustia .....	97 ——— Taste.
Anæsthesia .....	98 ——— Touch.

## Order II.

## DYSOREXIÆ.

§ 1. <i>Appetitus Erronei.</i>
99 Bulimia .....
100 Polydipsia .....
101 Pica .....
102 Satyriasis .....
103 Nymphomania ....
104 Nostalgia .....

## DEPRAVED APPETITES.

§ 1. <i>False Appetite.</i>
99 Voracious Appetite.
100 Thirst.
101 Depraived Appetite.
102 Incontinence in Men.
103 ————— Women.
104 Longing for Home.

§ 2. *Appetitus Deficientes.*

105 Anorexia .....	105 Diminished Appetite.
106 Adipsia .....	106 Want of Thirst.
107 Anaphrodisia .....	107 Impotence.

## Order III.

## DYSCINESIÆ.

108 Aphonia .....
109 Mutitas .....
110 Paraphonia .....
111 Psellismus .....
112 Strabismus .....
113 Dysphagia .....
114 Contractura .....

## DEPRAVED MOTIONS.

108 Loss of Voice.
109 Dumbness.
110 Bad Voice.
111 ——— Utterance.
112 Squinting.
113 Difficult Swallowing.
114 Contraction.

## Order IV.

## APOCENOSES.

115 Profusio .....
116 Ephidrosis .....

## INCREASED DISCHARGES.

115 Flow of Blood.
116 Sweating.

117 Epiphora .....	117 Flux of Tears.
118 Ptyalismus .....	118 ——— Saliva.
119 Enuresis .....	119 Incontinence of Urine.
120 Gonorrhœa .....	120 Clap.

*Order V.*

## EPISCHESES.

## OBSTRUCTIONS.

121 Obstipatio .....	121 Costiveness.
122 Ischuria .....	122 Suppression of Urine.
123 Dysuria .....	123 Difficult discharge of Urine.
124 Dyspermatismus....	124 Difficult discharge of Semen.
125 Amenorrhœa .....	125 Stoppage of the Men- ses.

*Order VI.*

## TUMORES.

## TUMOURS.

126 Aneurisma .....	126 Aneurism.
127 Varix.....	127 Dilated Vein.
128 Ecchymoma.....	128 A Livid Swelling.
129 Schirrus .....	129 Hardened Tumour.
130 Cancer .....	130 Cancer.
131 Bubo .....	131 Glandular Tumour.
132 Sarcoma .....	132 Fleshy Tumour.
133 Verruca .....	133 Wart.
134 Clavus .....	134 Corn.
135 Lupia .....	135 Wen.
136 Ganglion .....	136 Swelling of a Tendon.
137 Hydatid.....	137 Hydatids.
138 Hydrathrus .....	138 White Swelling.
139 Exostosis .....	139 Tumour of a Bone.

*Order VII.*

## ECTOPIÆ.

## PROTRUSIONS.

140 Hernia .....	140 Rupture.
------------------	--------------

1141 Prolapsus.....	141 Uncovered Protru- sion.
1142 Luxatio.....	142 Luxation of a Bone.

*Order VIII.*

## DIALYSES.

1143 Vulnus .....
1144 Ulcus .....
1145 Herpes .....
1146 Tinea.....
1147 Psora.....
1148 Fractura .....
1149 Caries .....

## SOLUTIONS, OR DISUNION.

144 Wound.
144 Ulcer.
145 Tetters.
146 Scalled Head.
147 Itch.
148 Fracture.
149 Death of a bone.

# NOSOLOGIA CULLENII.

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## CLASSIS I. PYREXIÆ.

CHARACTER.—Post horrorem pulsus frequens, calor major, plures functiones læsæ, viribus præsertim artuum imminutis.

### ORDER I. FEBRES.

*Prægressis languore, lassitudine, et aliis debilitatis signis, pyrexia sine morbo locali primario.*

#### SECT. I. INTERMITTENTES.

Febres, miasmate paludum ortæ, paroxysmis pluribus, apyrexia, saltem remissione evidente interpositâ, cum exacerbatione notabili, et plerumque cum horrore redeuntibus, constantes: Paroxysmo quovis die unico tantum.

#### GENUS I. TERTIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo quadraginta octo circiter horarum: accessionibus meridianis.

Tertiana est vel

# THE NOSOLOGY OF CULLEN.

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## CLASS I. FEBRILE DISEASES.

(CHARACTER.—AFTER SHIVERING SUCCEED A QUICK PULSE, INCREASED HEAT, DISORDER OF SEVERAL FUNCTIONS, AND DIMINUTION OF STRENGTH, PARTICULARLY OF THE JOINTS.

### ORDER I. FEVERS.

*Pyrexia, without any primary local disease, following languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility.*

#### SECT. I. INTERMITTENTS.

Fevers proceeding from marsh miasms, consisting of many paroxysms, with intermissions, or at least with evident remission, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and, in general, with shivering: one paroxysm only in a day.

#### GENUS I. TERTIAN INTERMITTENT.

Similar paroxysms, after intervals of about forty-eight hours: the accessions about noon.

A Tertian is attended either,

1. *Interposita Apyrexia, quæ*

A. Variat paroxysmi duratione.

a. Tertianæ paroxysmis haud ultra horas duodecim extensis.

b. Tertianæ paroxysmis ultra horas duodecim extensis.

B. Paroxysmorum recursu.

a. Tertianæ quotidie revertens, paroxysmis inæqualibus, alternis similibus.

b. Tertianæ alternis diebus revertens, paroxysmis eodem die binis.

c. Tertianæ quotidie revertens, paroxysmis altero die binis, altero unico tantum.

d. Tertianæ quotidie revertens, interpositâ remissione inter diem imparem et parem magis, inter parem et imparem minus, notabili.

C. Symptomatibus.

a. Tertianæ affectibus soporosis stipata.

b. Tertianæ spasmis et motibus convulsivis stipata.

c. Tertianæ efflorescentiâ cutis stipata.

d. Tertianæ phlegmasiâ stipata.

D. Aliis morbis complicata.

E. Ratione principii.

2. *Interposita remissione tantum.*

## GENUS II. QUARTANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo septuaginta duarum circiter horarum : accessionibus pomeridianis.

Est vel,

1. *Interposita apyrexia.*

A. Variat typo.

a. Quartanæ paroxysmis quarto quoque die singulis ; aliis diebus nullis.

b. Quartanæ paroxysmis quarto quoque die binis ; aliis diebus nullis.

c. Quartanæ paroxysmis quarto quoque die tribus ; intermediis diebus nullis.



1. *With Complete Intermissions.*

AA. Tertians which vary as to the duration of the paroxysm.

a. The paroxysms not lasting beyond twelve hours.

b. The paroxysms continuing more than twelve hours.

IB. As to the return of the paroxysms.

a. Returning daily, with equal paroxysms, alternately similar.

b. Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in one day.

c. Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and a single paroxysm the next.

d. Returning daily, with a remission intervening, more remarkable between the odd and the even day, than between the even and the odd.

(C. As to the symptoms.

a. Attended with drowsiness.

b. Attended with spasms and convulsive motions.

c. Attended with efflorescence of the skin.

d. Attended with inflammation.

ID. As to its being complicated with other diseases.

IE. As to its cause.

2. *With a remission only.*

## GENUS II. QUARTAN INTERMITTENT.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about seventy-two hours: the accessions in the afternoon.

Quartans are,

1. *With Intermission.*

IA. Quartans varying in type, or period.

a. With one paroxysm every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.

b. With two paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.

c. With three paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.

*d.* Quartana quæ ex quatuor diebus tertium tantum a febre vacûum habet, paroxysmis quarto quoque die similibus.

*e.* Quartana quotidie accedens, paroxysmis quarto quoque die similibus.

B. Variat symptomatibus.

C. Variat aliis morbis complicata.

2. *Interposita remissione tantum.*

### GENUS III. QUOTIDIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo viginti quatuor circiter horarum; paroxysmis matutinis.

1. *Interposita apyrexia.*

A. Variat solitaria.

*a.* Universalis. Quotidiana eâdem horâ matutina rediens.

*b.* Partialis.

B. Variat comitata.

2. *Interposita remissione tantum.*

### SECT. II. CONTINUÆ.

Febres, sine intermissione, nec miasmate paludum ortæ, sed cum remissionibus et exacerbationibus, parum licet notabilibus, perstantes: paroxysmis quovis die binis.

### GENUS IV. SYNOCHA.

Calor plurimum auctus; pulsus frequens, validus, et durus; urina rubra; sensorii fuunctiones parum turbatæ.

### GENUS V. TYPHUS.

Morbus contagiosus; calor parum auctus: pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens; urina

d. Of the four days, the third only being free from fever; with similar paroxysms every fourth day.

e. With daily paroxysms, those of every fourth day being alike.

It varies,

B. In symptoms.

C. In complication with other diseases.

2. *With Remission only.*

### GENUS III. QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENT.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about twenty-four hours: the paroxysms in the morning.

1. *With Intermission.*

A. Quotidians vary in being simple.

a. Universal. Returning at the same hour in the morning.

b. Partial.

B. In being complicated.

2. *With Remission only.*

### SECT. II. CONTINUED FEVERS.

Fevers, without intermission, not occasioned by marsh miasms; but continuing with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable: two paroxysms each day.

### GENUS IV. INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Heat much increased; pulse frequent, strong, and hard; urine red; the sensorial functions but little disturbed.

### GENUS V. TYPHUS.

Contagious; heat but little increased; pulse weak, small, and in general quick; urine little changed;

parum mutata; sensorii functiones plurimum turbatæ; vires multum imminutæ.

Species sunt,

1. Typhus (*petechialis*) plerumque cum petechiis.

Variat gradu.

a. Typhus *mitior*.

b. Typhus *gravior*.

2. Typhus (*icterodes*) cum flavedine cutis.

## GENUS VI. SYNOCHUS.

Morbus contagiosus. Febris ex synocha et typho composita, initio synocha, progressu et versus finem typhus.

*Hectica.*

Febris quotidie revertens; accessionibus meridianis et vespertinis; remissione, rarius apyrexia, matutina; plerumque sudoribus nocturnis, et urina sedimentum furfuraceo-lateritium deponente.

## ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

*Febris synocha; phlogosis; vel dolor topicus, simul læsâ partis internæ functione; sanguis missus, et jam concretus, superficiem coriaccam albam ostendens.*

## GENUS VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, partis externæ rubor, calor, et tensio dolens.

Species sunt,

1. Phlogosis (*phlegmone*) rubore vivido; tumore circumscripto, in fastigium plerumque elevato, sæpe in apostema abeunte; dolore sæpe pulsatili.

sensorial functions much disturbed ; great prostration of strength.

The species are,

1. Typhus (*petechialis*, petechial fever), generally attended with purple spots.

This varies in degree.

a. *Mild typhus*.

b. *Malignant typhus*.

2. Typhus (*icterodes*, yellow fever), attended with yellowness of the skin.

### GENUS VI. SYNOCHUS.

Contagious disease. A fever compounded of synocha and typhus ; at first a synocha, in its progress and towards the end typhus.

#### *Hectic Fever.*

Fever returning daily ; the accessions taking place at noon and in the evening ; with remission, but seldom intermission, in the morning ; for the most part accompanied by nocturnal sweats, and the urine depositing a sediment like bran, of the colour of brick-dust.

## ORDER II. INFLAMMATIONS.

*Inflammatory fever ; phlogosis, or pain in a particular part, with some internal function impaired ; the blood, when drawn and coagulated, exhibiting a white coriaceous surface.*

### GENUS VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, with redness, heat, and painful tension of an external part.

The species are,

1. Phlogosis (*phlegmone*, simple phlegmone), inflammation of a vivid red colour ; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point, often terminating in abscess, and accompanied by throbbing pain.

a. Variat formâ.

b. Variat sede.

2. Phlogosis (*erythema*) colore rubicundo, pressione evanescente; ambitu inæquali, serpente; tumore vix evidente, in cuticulæ squamulas, in phlyctænas vel vesiculas abeunte; dolore urente.

a. Variat vehementiâ.

b. Variat causâ remotâ.

c. Variat complicatâ.

Phlogosis sequelæ sunt,

I. APOSTEMA. Post phlogosin, remittentibus dolore et pulsatione, tumor albescens, mollis, fluctuans, pruriens.

II. GANGRÆNA. Post phlogosin, pars livens, mollis, parum sensibilis, sæpe cum vesiculis ichorosis.

III. SPHACELUS. Post gangrænam pars nigricans, flaccida, facile lacerabilis, sine sensu vel calore, et cum fœtore carnis putridæ; vitio celeriter serpente.

## GENUS VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Rubor et dolor oculi; lucis intolerantia; plerumque cum lachrymatione.

Ophthalmiæ species et varietates sunt,

### 1. Idiopathicæ.

1. Ophthalmia (*membranarum*) in tunica adnata, et ci subjacentibus membranis, sive tunicis oculi.

a. Variat gradu phlogosis externæ.

b. Variat affectis tunicis internis.

2. Ophthalmia (*tarsi*) cum tumore, erosione, et exudatione glutinosa tarsi palpebrarum.

### 2. Symptomaticæ.

1. A morbo ipsius oculi.

2. A morbis aliarum partium vel totius corporis.

It varies, *a.* In form.

*b.* In the part affected.

2. *Phlogosis* (*erythema*, *erysipelas*), of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure; with an irregular circumference; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in pustules or vesicles; burning pain.

It varies, *a.* In intensity.

*b.* In its remote cause.

*c.* In being complicated.

*Phlogosis* is succeeded by

1. *ABSCCESS*. When the pain and throbbing have ceased, a whitish, soft, fluctuating, and itching tumour arises.

2. *GANGRENE*. After inflammation, the part grows livid, soft, little sensible, and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.

3. *SPHACELATION*. After gangrene, the part becomes blackish, flaccid, easily lacerable, destitute of feeling or heat, and with the fœtor of putrid flesh; the mischief quickly spreading.

## GENUS VIII. INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

Redness and pain of the eye; intolerance of light; for the most part with effusion of tears.

The species and varieties are,

### 1. *Idiopathic*.

1. Inflammation in the tunica conjunctiva, or in the coats of the eye.

*a.* It varies in degree of external inflammation.

*b.* In the affection of the internal coats.

2. Inflammation of the eye, with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus palpebrarum.

### 2. *Symptomatic*.

*a.* From disease in the eye.

*b.* From diseases of the other parts.

## GENUS IX. PHRENITIS.

Pyrexia vehemens; dolor capitis; rubor faciei et oculorum; lucis et soni intolerantia; pervigilium; delirium ferox vel typhomania.

## GENUS X. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia aliquando typhodes; rubor et dolor faucium; deglutitio et spiratio difficiles, cum angustiae in faucibus sensu.

Species sunt,

1. Cynanche (*tonsillaris*) membranam faucium mucosam, et præcipue tonsillas, tumore et rubore afficiens, cum febre synocha.

2. Cynanche (*maligna*) tonsillas et membranam faucium mucosam afficiens tumore, rubore, et crustis mucosis coloris albescentis vel cineritii, serpentibus, et ulcera tegentibus; cum febre typhode et exanthematis.

3. Cynanche (*trachealis*) respiratione difficili, inspiratione strepente, voce raucâ, tussi clangosâ, tumore fere nullo in faucibus apparente, deglutitione parum difficili, et febre synocha.

4. Cynanche (*pharyngea*) cum rubore in imis præsertim faucibus; deglutitione maxime difficili dolentissima; respiratione satis commoda, et febre synocha.

5. Cynanche (*parotidea*) cum tumore externo parotidum et maxillarum glandularum magno; respiratione et deglutitione parum læsis; febre synocha plerumque leni.

Cynanches symptomaticæ sunt,

a. A causis internis.

b. A causis externis.



## GEN. IX. FRENZY, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Vehement pyrexia; violent headach, redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium.

## GENUS X. INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT.

Pyrexia, sometimes of the typhoid kind; redness and pain of the fauces; difficult deglutition and respiration, with a sense of tightness in the fauces.

The species are,

1. Cynanche (of the *tonsils*) affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with swelling and redness, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

2. Cyuanche (*malignant*) affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and spreading mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhous fever and eruptions.

3. Cynanche (of the *trachea*) with difficult respiration, inspiration loud, hoarse voice, sharp cough; almost no apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult, with inflammatory fever.

4. Cynanche (of the *pharynx*) with redness chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration easy, with inflammatory fever.

5. Cynanche (of the *parotid*) with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever inflammatory, generally mild.

Symptomatic inflammations of the throat arise,

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

## GENUS XI. PNEUMONIA.

Pyrexia; dolor in quadam thoracis parte; respiratio difficilis; tussis.

Species sunt,

1. Pneumonia (*peripneumonia*) pulsu non semper duro, aliquando molli; dolore thoracis obtuso; respiratione perpetuò difficili, sæpe non nisi trunco corporis erecto exercendâ; faciei tumidæ colore purpureo; tussî plerumque humidâ, sæpe cruentâ.

1. Peripneumonix idiopathicæ simplices.

Variat gradu.

2. Peripneumonix idiopathicæ complicatæ febre.

3. Peripneumonix symptomaticæ.

2. Pneumonia (*pleuritis*) pulso duro; dolore, plerumque lateris, pungente, sub inspiratione, præsertim aucto; decubitu in latus molesto; tussî dolentissimâ, initio siccâ, postea humidâ, sæpe cruentâ.

1. Pleuritides idiopathicæ simplices.

2. Pleuritides complicatæ.

a. Febre.

b. Catarrho.

3. Pleuritides symptomaticæ.

4. Pleuritides falsæ.

Pneumonix sequelæ sunt:

VOMICA. Post pneumoniam, resolutione quâdam non terminatam, dyspnœa et tussis perstantes, cum decubitu in latus sanum difficili, et febre hectica.

EMPYEMA. Post pneumoniam suppuratione terminatam, sæpe post vomicam, remissio doloris, dum perstant dyspnœa, tussis, decubitus difficilis, et febris hectica, sæpe cum sensu liquoris in pectore fluctuantis, et signis hydrothoracis.

## GENUS XII. CARDITIS.

Pyrexia: dolor in regione cordis; anxietas; spiri-

## GENUS XI. INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; difficult respiration; cough.

The species are,

1. Pneumonia (*peripneumony*) with the pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and, except in an erect posture of the body, often impossible; the face swollen and of a purple colour; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

11. Simple and idiopathic inflammation of the lungs.

22. Idiopathic inflammation of the lungs with fever.

33. Symptomatic inflammation of the lungs.

2. Pneumonia (*pleurisy*) with a pulse hard; pain, in general of the side, pungent, and increased, especially by inspiration; lying on the side troublesome; every painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid, and often bloody.

11. Simple and idiopathic inflammation of the pleura.

22. Inflammation of the pleura, complicated,

a. With fever.

b. With catarrh.

33. Symptomatic inflammation of the pleura.

44. False inflammation of the pleura.

The consequences of pneumonia are,

VOMICA. After pneumonia, not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, with uneasiness when lying on the sound side, and hectic fever.

EMPYEMA. After pneumonia, ending in suppuration, often after vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, pain when lying on the side, and hectic fever remain, often with a sense of fluid in the breast, and symptoms of hydrothorax.

## GENUS XII. INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.

Fever; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety;

tus difficilis; tussis; pulsus inæqualis; palpitatio; syncope.

1. *Idiopathica.*
2. *Symptomatica.*

### GENUS XIII. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor abdominis, corpore erecto auctus; absque propriis aliarum phlegmasiarum abdominalium signis.

Si signa darentur quibus dignosci queant, sequentes pro speciebus peritonitis recenseri possent.

1. Peritonitis (*propria*) in peritonæo strictius dicto, sive in peritonæo abdomen intus succingente.
2. Peritonitis (*omentalis*) in peritonæo, per omentum extenso.
3. Peritonitis (*mesenterica*) in peritonæo, per mesenterium extenso.

### GENUS XIV. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; anxietas; in epigastrio ardor et dolor, ingestis quibuslibet auctus; vomendi cupiditas, et ingesta protinus rejecta; singultus.

#### 1. *Idiopathica.*

a. A causis internis.

1. Gastritis (*phlegmonodea*) dolore acuto, pyrexiâ vehementi.

b. A causis externis.

2. Gastritis (*erythematica*) dolore et pyrexiâ lenioribus, rubore erysipelatoso in faucibus apparente.

#### 2. *Symptomatica.*

### GENUS XV. ENTERITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; dolor abdominis pungens,

difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpitation; syncope.

1. *Idiopathic.*

2. *Symptomatic.*

## GENUS XII. INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

Fever; pain in the abdomen; increased when the body is erect; but without the characteristic symptoms of other abdominal inflammations.

If the symptoms could be given by which they may be distinguished, the following may be considered as species of peritonitis.

1. Inflammation of the peritoneum, strictly so called, or of the peritoneum covering the abdomen.

2. Inflammation of the peritoneum forming the omentum.

3. Inflammation of the peritoneum forming the mesentery.

## GENUS XIV. INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Fever of the typhous sort; anxiety; burning heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by whatever is taken into the stomach, inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

1. *Idiopathic.*

a. From internal causes.

1.. Phlegmonous inflammation of the stomach; with acute pain, and vehement pyrexia.

b. From external causes.

2. Erythematic inflammation of the stomach; with slight pain and fever, and erysipelatous redness of the fauces.

2. *Symptomatic.*

## GENUS XV. INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

Typhoid fever; sharp pain in the abdomen, spread-

tendens, circa umbilicum torquens ; vomitus ; alvus pertinaciter adstricta.

1. *Idiopathicæ.*

Species sunt,

1. Enteritis (*phlegmonodea*) dolore acuto, pyrexiâ vehementi, vomitu et alvo astrictâ.

2. Enteritis (*erythematica*) dolore et pyrexiâ lenioribus, sine vomitu, et cum diarrhœa.

2. *Symptomaticæ.*

GENUS XVI. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia ; hypochondrii dextri tensio et dolor, sæpe pungens pleuritici instar, sæpius obtusus ; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri ; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis ; dyspnœa ; tussis sicca ; vomitus ; singultus.

Variat,

1. Acuta, signis in caractere dictis dignoscenda.

2. Chronica. Hæc sæpe nulla quibus diagnoscat signa præbet ; aliquando tamen eandem adesse suspicari potest, ex hepatitidis causis quibusdam prægressis, ex sensu quodam plenitudinis et gravitatis in hypochondrio dextro, ex doloribus plus minusve pungentibus in eadem parte subinde perceptis, ex dolore quodam a presso hypochondrio dextro vel a decubitu in latus sinistrum sentito, et denique ex pyrexia leviori cum dictis signis subinde infestante.

GENUS XVII. SPLENITIS.

Pyrexia ; hypochondrii sinistri tensio, calor, tumor, et dolor pressu auctus ; absque signis nephritidis.

GENUS XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia ; dolor in regione renis, sæpe ureteris iter

ing, and twisting about the umbilicus; vomiting, obstinate costiveness.

1. *Idiopathic.*

1. (*Phlegmonous*), inflammation of the bowels; with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and costiveness.

2. (*Erythematic*) inflammation of the bowels; with slight pain and fever, without vomiting, and with diarrhœa.

2. *Symptomatic.*

GENUS XVI. INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent as in pleuritis, but oftener dull; pain at the clavicle and the top of the right shoulder; pain in lying on the left side; difficult respiration; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup.

It varies,

1. *Acute*: known by the above marks.

2. *Chronic*: often affording no signs of distinction: sometimes, however, it may be suspected from certain antecedent causes of hepatitis; from a sensation of fulness and weight in the right hypochondrium; from more or less acute pain felt occasionally in the same part; from pain on pressure of the right hypochondrium, or from lying on the left side; and, lastly, from slight fever accompanying these symptoms.

GENUS XVII. INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

Fever; tension, heat, swelling and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure; without the symptoms of inflammation of the kidneys.

GENUS XVIII. INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Fever; pain about the kidneys, often extending

sequens; mictio frequens urinæ, vel tenuis decoloris, vel ruberrimæ; vomitus; eruris stupor; testieuli ejusdem lateris retractio aut dolor.

Species,

1. *Idiopathica*. Spontanea.
2. *Symptomaticæ*.

#### GENUS XIX. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii tumor et dolor; mictio frequens dolorifica, vel isehuria; tenesmus.

Species sunt,

1. A causis internis.
2. A causis externis.

#### GENUS XX. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii calor, tensio, tumor et dolor; os utri taetu dolens; vomitus.

#### GENUS XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

Morbus ab externa, et plerumque evidente causa; pyrexia; dolor eirea articulos, museulorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quàm pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans, calore externo auctus.

Species *idiopathica*.

Rheumatismus acutus.

Rheumatismus vulgaris.

Variat sede.

- a. In musculis lumborum.
- b. In museulis coxendieis.
- c. In museulis thoracis.

Species *Symptomaticæ*.

Rheumatismi sequela est,



along the course of the ureter; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and colourless, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbness of the leg; retraction or pain of the testicle on the same side.

Species,

1. *Idiopathic*. Spontaneous.
2. *Symptomatic*.

## GENE XIX. INFLAMMATION OF THE URINARY BLADDER.

Fever; swelling and pain in the hypogastric region; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or total suppression of it; tenesmus.

Species are,

1. From internal causes.
2. From external causes.

## GENUS XX. INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Fever; heat, tension, swelling, and pain in the hypogastric region; pain of the os tincæ when touched; vomiting.

## GENUS XXI. RHEUMATISM.

A disease proceeding from an external, and, generally, an evident cause; fever; pain about the joints, and following the tract of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints more frequently than the lesser ones, increased by heat.

The *Idiopathic Species* are,

Acute Rheumatism.

Chronic Rheumatism.

It varies in its seat,

- a. In the muscles of the loins.
- b. ————— coxendix.
- c. ————— thorax.

*The Symptomatic Species.*

Rheumatism is followed by

ARTHRODYNIA. Post rheumatismum, nisum violentum, vel subluxationem; dolores artuum vel musculorum, sub motu præsertim, aucti, plus minusve fugaces, calore lecti vel alio externo levati; artus debiles, rigidi, facile et sæpe sponte frigescentes; pyrexia nulla; tumor plerumque nullus.

Lumbago et ischias aliquando morbi acuti, sed cum sæpius chronici sint, plerumque ad hunc locum pertinent.

## GENUS XXII. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatismus vel arthrodynia maxillarum, a carie dentium.

## GENUS XXIII. PODAGRA.

Morbus hæreditarius, oriens sine causa externa evidente sed præeunte plerumque ventriculi affectione insolita; pyrexia; dolor ad articulum, et plerumque pedis pollicis, certe pedum et manuum juncturis, potissimum infestus; per intervalla revertens, et sæpe cum ventriculi, vel aliarum internarum partium, affectionibus alternans.

Varietates sunt,

1. Podagra (*regularis*) cum inflammatione artuum satis vehementi, per aliquot dies perstante, et paulatim cum tumore, pruritu, et desquamatione partis, recedente.

2. Podagra (*atonica*) cum ventriculi vel alius partis internæ atonia, et vel sine expectata aut solita artuum inflammatione, vel cum doloribus artuum lenibus tantum et fugacibus, et cum dyspepsia vel aliis atoniæ symptomatis, subito sæpe alternantibus.

3. Podagra (*retrograda*) cum inflammatione artuum subito recedente, et ventriculi vel alius partis internæ atonia mox insecuta.

**ARTHRODYNIA** (*Rheumatalgia*—pain of the joints). After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation; pains in the joints or muscles, increased by motion, more or less shifting, and alleviated by external heat; the joints weak, rigid, readily and often spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any swelling.

The Lumbago and Ischias are occasionally acute diseases, but as they are most generally chronic, they properly belong to this place.

## GENUS XXII. TOOTHACHE.

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the jaws, from various teeth..

## GENUS XXIII. GOUT.

An hereditary disease, arising without apparent external causes, but generally preceded by an unusual affection of the stomach; fever; pain at some one of the joints, generally at that of the great toe, certainly attacking the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or of other internal parts.

The varieties are,

1. *Regular Gout*, with violent inflammation of the joints, continuing for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the affected part.

2. *Atonic Gout*; debility of the stomach, or other internal part, and either without the inflammation of the joints, or with slight and flying pain in them; and often quickly alternating with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility.

3. *Retrocedent Gout*; with inflammation of the joints quickly disappearing, soon followed by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.

4. Podagra (*aberrans*) cum partis internæ inflammatione, vel non prægressâ, vel prægressa, et subito recedente, inflammatione artuum.

Conjungitur aliquando aliis morbis podagra.

#### GENUS XXIV. ARTHROPOUSIS.

Dolores artuum vel partium musculosarum, sæpe post contusionem, profundi, obtusi, diuturni; tumor vel nullus, vel modicus, et diffusus; phlogosis nulla; pyrexia primum lenis, tandem hecticæ, et simul artis apostema.

### ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

*Morbi contagiosi, semel tantum in decursu vitæ aliquem afficientes; cum febre incipientes; definito tempore apparent phlogoses, sæpe plures, exiguæ, per utem sparsæ.*

#### GENUS XXV. VARIOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum vomitu, et ex epigastrio presso, dolore. Tertio die incipit, et quinto finitur eruptio papularum phlegmonodearum, quæ, spatio octo dierum, in suppurationem, et in crustas demum abeunt, sæpe cicatrices depressas, sive foveolas in cute, relinquentes.

Species sunt,

1. Variola (*discreta*) pustulis paucis, discretis, circumscriptione circularibus, turgidis; febre, eruptione facta, protinus cessante.

2. Variola (*confluenta*) pustulis numerosis, confluentibus, circumscriptione irregularibus, flaccidis, parum elevatis; febre post eruptionem perstante.

#### GENUS XXVI. VARICELLA.

Synocha. Papulæ post brevem febriculam erum-

4. *Aberrant*, or wandering Gout; with inflammation of some internal part, sometimes preceded by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

#### GENUS XXIV. PUS COLLECTED IN A JOINT.

Pains of the joints, or muscular parts, deep, dull, and of long continuance, often arising from contusion; little or no swelling; no inflammation; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic, and abscess of the part taking place at the same time.

### ORDER III. ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

*Contagious diseases, attacking a person once only during life; commencing with fever; at a definite time eruptions appear, often numerous and small, scattered over the skin.*

#### GENUS XXV. SMALL-POX.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastrium. The eruption of small red pimples begins on the third day, and ends on the fifth; in the course of eight days they suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving depressed scars or little pits in the skin.

The species are,

1. *Discrete* small-pox: with few distinct pustules, having circular turgid margins; the fever ceasing upon the eruption breaking out.

2. *Confluent* small-pox: with numerous confluent pustules, having irregular margins, flaccid, and but little elevated; the fever continuing after the eruption.

#### GENUS XXVI. CHICKEN-POX.

Synocha; pimples breaking out after short and

pentes, in pustulas variolæ similes, sed vix in supurationem, euntes; post paucos dies in squamulas, nullâ, cicatrice relictâ, desinentes.

### GENUS XXVII. RUBEOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum sternutatione, epiphora, et tussi sicca, rauca. Quarto die, vel paulo serius, erumpunt papulæ exiguæ, confertæ, vix eminentes, et post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas minimas abeuntes.

1. Rubeola (*vulgaris*) papulis minimis, confluentibus, corymbosis, vix eminentibus.

Variat,

a. Symptomatis gravioribus, et decursu minus regulari.

b. Comitante cynanche.

c. Comitante diathesi putridâ.

2. Rubeola (*variolodes*) papulis discretis eminentibus.

### GENUS XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

Synocha contagiosa. Quarto morbi die, facies aliquantum tumens: simul in cute passim rubor floridus, maculis amplis tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abiens; superveniente dein sæpe anasarçâ.

Species sunt,

1. Scarlatina (*simplex*) nullâ comitante cynanche.

2. Scarlatina (*cynanchica*) cum cynanche ulcerosa.

### GENUS XXIX. PESTIS.

Typhus maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate. Incerto morbi die eruptio bubonum vel anthracum.

slight fever, similar to the pustules of small-pox, but seldom proceeding to suppuration; in a few days standing in crusts, without leaving any scar.

### GENUS XXVII. MEASLES.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with sneezing, a flow of thin humour from the eyes, and a dry and hoarse cough. On the fourth day, or a little later, small clustering pimples, scarcely elevated, break out, and after three days fall off in a small mealy desquamation.

1. *Common measles*: with small, confluent papulæ, in clusters. scarcely elevated.

Its varieties are,

a. With violent symptoms and a less regular course.

b. Accompanied with cynanche.

c. ————— a putrid diathesis.

2. *Varioloid measles*: with distinct elevated pimples.

### GENUS XXVIII. SCARLET FEVER.

Contagious inflammatory fever. On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled; at the same time a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards uniting, spreads over the skin, and in three days falls off in furfuraceous scales; it is often succeeded by anasarca.

The species are,

1. *Simple scarlet fever*: not accompanied with cynanche.

2. *Cynanchous scarlet fever*: with ulcerous cynanche.

### GENUS XXIX. PLAGUE.

Very contagious nervous fever, with extreme debility. On an uncertain day of the disease an eruption of buboes or carbuncles occurs.

## GENUS XXX. ERYSIPELAS.

Synocha duorum vel trium dierum, plerumque cum somnolentia, sæpe cum delirio. In aliqua cutis parte, sæpius in facie, phlogosis *erythema*, G. VII. sp. 3.

Species sunt,

1. Erysipelas (*vesiculosum*) erythemate rubedine serpente, latum spatium occupante, et locis ejus quibusdam in vesiculas magnas abeunte.

2. Erysipelas (*phlyctænodes*) erythemate ex papulis pluribus, trunci corporis partes præcipue occupantibus, et protinus in phlyctænas, sive vesiculas parvas abeuntibus.

## GENUS XXXI. MILLARIA.

Synochus cum anxietate, frequenti suspirio, sudore olido, et punctationibus cutis. Incerto morbi die erumpunt papulæ rubræ, exiguæ, discretæ, per totam cutem, præter faciem, crebræ. quarum apices, post unum vel alterum diem, pustulas minimas, albas, brevi manentes, ostendunt.

## GENUS XXXII. URTICARIA.

Febris amphimerina. Die secundo rubores maculosi, urticarum puncturas referentes, interdum fere evanescentes, vespere cum febre redeunt, et post paucos dies in squamulas minutissimas penitus abuentes.

## GENUS XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS.

Typhus contagiosa. Primo, secundo, aut tertio morbi die, in variis partibus vesiculæ, avellanæ magnitudine, per plures dies manentes, tandem ichorem tenuem effundentes.



## GENUS XXX. ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Inflammatory fever for two or three days; in general attended with drowsiness, and often with delirium. On some part of the skin, generally on the face, there is an erythematous phlogosis.

The species are,

1. *Vesiculous* erysipelas: with erythema, spread of redness occupying a large space, and terminating in some places in large blisters.
2. *Phlyctanous* erysipelas: with erythema from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the trunk of the body, and soon ending in phlyctenæ, or small vesicles.

## GENUS XXXI. MILIARY FEVER.

Synochus, with anxiety, frequent sighing, uneasy sweat, and a sense of pricking of the skin. On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct, but crowded, pimples break out over the whole skin, except the face: and on the top of these pimples, after a day or two, very small white vesicles appear, remaining but a short time.

## GENUS XXXII. NETTLE RASH.

Quotidian fever. On the second day appear small red spots, as if the skin were stung by nettles, almost evanescent during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days entirely disappearing in very minute scales.

## GENUS XXXIII. VESICULAR FEVER.

Contagious nervous fever. On the first, second, or third day, vesicles of the size of hazel-nuts appear in several places, remaining for several days, and then pouring out a thin ichor.

## GENUS XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus. Lingua tumidiuscula; linguæ et faucium color purpurascens; escharæ in faucibus et ad linguæ margines primum comparentes, os internum totum demum occupantes, albidæ, aliquando discretæ, sæpe coalescentes, abrasæ cito nascentes, et incerto tempore manentes.

Speciem idiopathicam unicum tantum novi:

*Aphtha infantum.*

## ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

*Pyrexia cum profusione sanguinis absque vi externa; sanguis missus ut in phlegmasiis apparet.*

## GENUS XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

Capitis dolor vel gravitas; faciei rubor; profusio sanguinis e naribus.

## 1. Idiopathica.

Variat ratione ætatis,

a. Epistaxis (*juniorum*) cum signis plethoræ arteriosæ.

b. Epistaxis (*senum*) cum signis plethoræ venosæ.

## 2. Symptomaticæ.

a. A causis internis.

b. A causis externis.

## GENUS XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Genarum rubor; molestiæ aut doloris, et aliquando

GENUS XXXIV. APHTHOUS FEVER.

Synochus. The tongue somewhat swollen, its colour and that of the fauces inclining to purple; small specks at first appearing on the fauces and edges of the tongue, and afterwards covering the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are of a white colour, sometimes distinct, but often uniting; when rubbed off, quickly reproduced, and remaining an uncertain time.

I know but one species that is idiopathic, viz.  
The aphtha of infants.

ORD. IV. HÆMORRHAGIC DISEASES.

*Pyrexia with effusion of blood without external cause; on venesection, the blood appears as in the cases of Phlegmasiæ, having the buffy coat.*

GENUS XXXV. BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head; redness of the face; flow of blood from the nostrils.

1. Idiopathic.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

a. Epistaxis of the young, with signs of arterial plethora.

b. Epistaxis of the aged, with signs of venous plethora.

2. Symptomatic.

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

GENUS XXXVI. DISCHARGE OF BLOOD FROM THE LUNGS.

Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasiness or

caloris, in pectore sensus; dyspnœa; titillatio faucium; tussis aut tussicula sanguinem floridum, sæpe spumosum, rejiciens.

Species idiopathiæ sunt,

1. Hæmoptysis (*plethorica*) nullâ vi externâ applicata, neque prægressa tussi aut evacuationis solitæ suppressione.

2. Hæmoptysis (*violenta*) a vi externa applicata.

3. Hæmoptysis (*phthisica*) post tussim cum macie et debilitate diuturnam.

4. Hæmoptysis (*calculosa*) rejectis simul moleculis calculosis plerumque caleariis.

5. Hæmoptysis (*vicaria*) post evacuationis solitæ suppressionem.

Symptomaticæ sunt,

Hæmoptysis *pneumonica*.

Hæmoptysis *exanthematica*.

Hæmoptysis *hydropica*.

Hæmoptysis *cachectica*.

Hæmoptyseos *sequela* est,

PHTHISIS. Corporis emaciatio et debilitas, cum tussi, febre hectica, et plerumque expectoratione purulenta.

Species sunt,

1. Phthisis (*incipiens*) sini expectoratione puris.

2. Phthisis (*confirmata*) eum expectoratione puris.

Variat utraque species,

a. Ratione causæ remotæ.

b. Variat ratione fontis purulentæ.

## GENUS XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS.

Capitis gravitas vel dolor; vertigo: lumborum dolor; dolor ani; circa anum tubereula livida dolen-

of pain and sometimes of heat in the chest; difficult respiration; titulation of the fauces; blood of a florid colour and often frothy, being brought up by coughing or a sort of tickling cough.

The idiopathic species are,

1. *Hæmoptysis* from *plethora*: without any external cause, and without cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.

2. *Hæmoptysis* from *violence*: occurring from the application of external violence.

3. *Consumptive* hæmoptysis: after long continued cough, with wasting and debility.

4. *Calculous* hæmoptysis: small calculous particles, often calcareous, being brought up.

5. *Vicarious* hæmoptysis: occurring after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

## 2. *Symptomatic.*

Pneumonic hæmoptysis.

Exanthematic hæmoptysis.

Hydropic hæmoptysis.

Cachectic hæmoptysis.

The consequence of hæmoptysis is,

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Emaciation and debility of body, with cough; hectic fever; and in general a purulent expectoration.

The species are,

1. *Incipient* consumption: without expectoration of pus.

2. *Confirmed* consumption: with expectoration of pus.

Both species vary,

a. With respect to the remote cause.

b. With respect to the source from which the pus is derived.

## GENUS XXXVII. PILES.

Pain or sense of weight in the head; vertigo; pain in the loins and in the anus; livid painful tubercles

tia, e quibus plerumque profluit sanguis, qui aliquando etiam, nullo tumore apparente, ex ano stillat.

Species sunt,

1. Hæmorrhoids (*tumens*) externa a mariscis.

Variat,

a. Cruenta.

b. Mucosa.

2. Hæmorrhoids (*procidens*) externa a procidentia ani.

3. Hæmorrhoids (*fluens*) interna absque tumore externo, vel procidentia ani.

4. Hæmorrhoids (*cæca*) cum dolore et tumore ani, sine profusione sanguinis.

### GENUS XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Dorsi lumborum, ventris, parturientium instar, dolores; menstruorum copiosior, vel sanguinis e vagina præter ordinem fluxus.

Species sunt,

1. Menorrhagia (*rubra*) cruenta in non gravidis nec puerperis.

2. Menorrhagia (*abortus*) cruenta in gravidis.

3. Menorrhagia (*lochialis*) cruenta in puerperis.

4. Menorrhagia (*vitiorum*) cruenta ex vitio locali.

5. Menorrhagia (*alba*) serosa sine vitio locali in non gravidis.

6. Menorrhagia (*Nabothi*) serosa gravidis.

Hæmorrhagiæ sequentes plerumque, si non semper, symptomaticæ sunt.

STOMACACE. Vel scorbuti, vel vitii oris, vel injuriæ externæ symptoma est.

around the anus, whence for the most part blood is discharged, which sometimes also, without any apparent tumour, flows from the anus.

The species are,

1. *Tumid piles*: external with tumours.

This varies in being,

a. *Bloody*.

b. *Mucous*.

2. *Prolapsed piles*: becoming external from falling down of the anus.

3. *Flowing piles*: internal, without external tumour or falling down of the anus.

4. *Blind piles*: with pain and tumour of the anus, without discharge of blood.

#### GENUS XXXVIII. FLOODING, OR UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of parturition; the menses unusually copious, or an extraordinary flow of blood from the vagina.

The species are,

1. *Menorrhagia rubra*: bloody in women not pregnant nor in childbed.

2. *Menorrhagia abortus*: bloody in pregnant women.

3. *Menorrhagia lochialis*: bloody in women in childbed.

4. *Menorrhagia vitiorum*: bloody from topical disease.

5. *Menorrhagia alba*: serous without topical disease in women not pregnant.

6. *Menorrhagia Nabothi*: serous in pregnant women.

The following hæmorrhagic diseases are for the most part, if not always, symptomatic of other disease.

**BLEEDING FROM THE GUMS.** A symptom either of scurvy, or of a disease of the mouth, or of some external injury.

HÆMATEMESIS. Plerumque hæmorrhagiæ solitæ vicaria est, vel vitii ventriculi localis, vel morbi nigri vel denique vis externæ, symptoma est.

HÆMATURIA. Plerumque calculi renalis, aliquando febrium putridarum symptoma est.

CYSTIRRHAGIA. Plerumque calculi vesicalis, rarius alius morbi vesicæ, symptoma.

## ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.

*Pyrexia cum excretionē aucta, naturaliter non sanguinea.*

### GENUS XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia sæpe contagiosa; muci, ex glandulis membranæ narium, faucium, vel bronchiorum, excretio aucta; saltem hujus excretionis molimina.

*Species sunt:*

1. *Catarrhus a frigore.*
2. *Catarrhus a contagio.*

### GENUS XL. DYSENTERIA.

Pyrexia contagiosa; dejectiones frequentes, mucosæ, vel sanguinolentæ, retentis plerumque fæcibus alvinis; tormina: tenesmus.

*Variat.*

1. Vermibus comitata.
2. Rejectis moleculis carnosis, vel sebaceis.
3. Febre intermittente comitata.
4. Sine sanguine.
5. Miliariâ comitata.



VOMITING OF BLOOD, is in general vicarious of an accustomed hæmorrhage, symptomatic of topical disease of the stomach, of what is called the morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

BLOODY URINE, is generally symptomatic of calculus in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fever.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE URINARY BLADDER, is in general symptomatic of calculus in the bladder, rarely of any other disease there.

## ORDER V. FLUXES.

*Pyrexia, with increased excretion, naturally not bloody.*

### GENUS XXXIX. CATARRH.

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, or from that of the fauces or bronchiæ; efforts at least at such excretion taking place.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold.
2. Catarrh from contagion.

### GENUS XL. DYSENTERY.

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools; the fæces being generally retained; gripes; tenesmus.

It varies,

- a. In being accompanied with worms.
- b. In the evacuation of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous substance.
- c. In being accompanied with intermittent fever.
- d. In being bloodless.
- e. In being accompanied with miliary fever.

## CLASS. II. NEUROSES.

CHARACTER.—SENSUS ET MOTUS LÆSI, SINE PYREXIA IDIOPATHICA, ET SINE MORBO LOCALI.

## ORDER I. COMATA.

*Motus voluntarii imminuti cum sopore sive sensuum feriatiōe.*

## GENUS XLI. APOPLEXIA.

Motus voluntarii fere omnes imminuti, cum sopore, plus minus profundo, superstite motu cordis et arteriarum.

Apoplexia *idiopathica* species sunt,

1. Apoplexia (*sanguinea*) cum signis plethoræ universalis, et præcipue capitis.

2. Apoplexia (*serosa*) in corpore, plerumque senum, leucophlegmatico.

3. Apoplexia, (*hydrocephalica*) paulatim adoriens; infantes et impuberes, primum lassitudine, febri-  
culâ et dolore capitis, dein pulsu tardiore, pupillæ dilatatione, et somnolentia afficiens.

4. Apoplexia (*atrabitaria*) in corpore melancholico.

5. Apoplexia (*traumatica*) a vi externâ mechanica, capiti illata.

6. Apoplexia (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus interne vel externe adhibitis.

7. Apoplexia (*mentalis*) a pathemate mentis.

8. Apoplexia (*cataleptica*) musculis, sub artuum a vi externe motu, contractilibus

## CLASS II. NERVOUS DISEASES.

CHARACTER. — PRETERNATURAL AFFECTIO OF SENSE AND MOTION, WITHOUT IDIOPATHIC OR PRIMARY PYREXIA, AND ALSO WITHOUT LOCAL DISEASE.

## ORDER I. COMATOSE DISEASES.

*The voluntary motion diminished, with sleep or a suspension of sense.*

## GENUS XLI. APOPLEXY.

Almost all the voluntary motions impaired, with more or less profound sleep, the action of the heart and arteries continuing.

The species of idiopathic apoplexy are,

1. *Sanguineous* apoplexy, with signs of universal plethora, principally in the head.

2. *Serous* apoplexy; generally occurring in leucopneumonic old men.

3. *Hydrocephalic* apoplexy; gradually approaching; affecting infants or children, first with lassitude, a degree of fever and headach, and afterwards with a slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowsiness.

4. *Atrabilious* apoplexy, in a person of a melancholic temperament.

5. *Traumatic* apoplexy, from external violence to the head.

6. Apoplexy (*from poison*), from sedatives given internally or externally.

7. Apoplexy (*mental*), from affections of the mind.

8. *Cataleptic* apoplexy, the muscles following the motion of the bones, when acted upon by external force.

9. Apoplexia (*suffocata*) a potentia externa suffocante.

Apoplexia sæpe *symptomatica* est.

1. Febris intermittens.
2. Febris continuæ.
3. Phlegmasiæ.
4. Exanthematis.
5. Hysteriæ.
6. Epilepsiæ.
7. Podagræ.
8. Vermium.
9. Isehuriæ.
10. Scorbuti.

## GENUS XLII. PARALYSIS.

Motus voluntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti, sæpe cum sopore.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Paralysis (*partialis*) quorundam musculorum tantum.
2. Paralysis (*hemiplegica*) alterius corporis lateris.  
Variat ratione habitus corporis.
  - a. Hemiplegia in habitu plethorico.
  - b. Hemiplegia in habitu leucophlegmatico.
3. Paralysis (*paraplegica*) dimidii corporis transversim sumpti.
4. Paralysis (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus externe vel interne adhibitis.

II. Species *symptomaticae*.

*Tremor*.—Artus alterna per itus et reditus frequentes motitatio.

1. Species *asthenicae*.
2. Species *paralyticae*.
3. Species *convulsivæ*.

9. Apoplexy (*from suffocation*), from suffocation by an external cause.

Apoplexy is frequently symptomatic.

- a. Of intermittent fever.
- b. Of continued fever.
- c. Of phlegmasia.
- d. Of exanthema.
- e. Of hysteria.
- f. Of epilepsy.
- g. Of gout.
- h. Of worms.
- i. Of suppression of urine.
- k. Of scurvy.

## GENUS XLII. PALSY.

Some only of the voluntary motions being impaired, often attended with sleep.

### 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. *Partial* paralysis of only some of the muscles.
2. Paralysis (*hemiplegic*) of one side of the body. It varies with respect to the habit of the body.
  - a. Hemiplegic palsy in a plethoric habit.
  - b. Hemiplegic palsy in a lencophlegmatic habit.
3. *Paraplegic* palsy of one half of the body transversely.
4. Palsy from *poison*, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

### 2. The *symptomatic* species.

*Tremor*.—A shaking, or an alternating motion of a limb.

1. Asthenic tremor.
2. Paralytic tremor.
3. Convulsive tremor.

## ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

*Motus involuntarii, sive vitales sive naturalis imminuti.*

## GENUS XLIII. SYNCOPÆ.

*Motus cordis imminutus, vel aliquamdiu quiescens.*

1. *Idiopathica.*

I. Syncope (*cardiaca*) sine causa manifesta sæpe rediens, cum palpitatione cordis vehementi in intervallis : *Ex vitio cordis vel vasorum vicinorum.*

2. Syncope (*occasionalis*) a causa manifesta oriens : *Ex affectione totius systematis.*

2. *Symptomatica,*

Sive symptomata morborum vel totius systematis, vel aliarum præter cor partium.

## GENUS XLIV. DYSPEPSIA.

Anorexia, nausea, vomitus, inflatio, ructus, ruminatio, cardialgia, gastrodynia, pauciora saltem vel plura horum simul concurrentia, plerumque cum alvo adstricta, et sine alio vel ventriculi ipsius, vel aliarum partium, morbo.

1. *Idiopathica.*2. *Symptomatica.*

1. A morbo ipsius ventriculi.

2. A morbo iliarum partium vel totius corporis.

## GENUS XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia cum languore, mœstitia, et metu, ex causis non æquis, in temperamento melancholico.

## (ORDER II. DISEASE FROM WANT OF VITAL POWER.

*Diminished involuntary motion, whether vital or natural.*

## GENUS XLIII. FAINTING.

Action of the heart diminished, or for a time suspended.

1. *Idiopathic.*1. *Cardiac syncope*; often returning without evident cause; with vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals: *arising from affection of the heart or its great vessels.*2. *Occasional syncope*, arising from an evident cause: *from affection of the whole system.*2. *Symptomatic.*

Of diseases, either of the whole system, or of other parts, the heart excepted.

## GENUS XLIV. INDIGESTION.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, eructation, rumination, heartburn, pain of the stomach, some or more of these at least occurring at the same time, generally with costiveness, and without any other disease, either of the stomach or of other parts.

1. *Idiopathic.*2. *Symptomatic.*

1. From disease of the stomach.

2. From disease of other parts.

## GENUS XLV. HYPOCHONDRIAC AFFECTION.

Dyspepsia, with languor, dejection of the mind, and fear, arising from inadequate causes, in persons of a melancholic temperament.

## GENUS XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, vel rei non esculentæ desiderium ; cutis pallor vel decoloratio : venæ minus plenæ, corporis tumor mollis ; asthenia ; palpitatio ; menstruorum retentio.

## ORDER III. SPASMI.

*Musculorum vel fibrarum muscularium motus abnormes.*

## SECT. I. IN FUNCTIONIBUS ANIMALIBUS.

## GENUS XLVII. TETANUS.

Plurium musculorum rigiditas spastica.

Variat gradu.

I. Tetanus. Dimidium vel totum corpus spasmis affectum.

Variat ratione causæ remotæ, quatenus nimirum vel a causa internâ, vel a frigore, vel a vulnere oriatur.

Variat etiam quâvis causâ ortus ratione partis corporis affectæ.

II. Trismus. Præcipue maxillæ inferioris spastica rigiditas.

Species sunt,

a. Trismus (*nascentium*) infantes intra duas primas a nativitate septimanas corripiens.

b. Trismus (*traumationis*) omnium ætatum, a vulnere vel frigore.

## GENUS XLVIII. CONVULSIO.

Musculorum contractio clonica, abnormis, citra soporem.

1. *Idiopathicæ.*

2. *Symptomaticæ.*



## GENUS XLVI. THE GREEN-SICKNESS.

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things that are not food ; paleness or discoloration of the skin ; defect of blood in the veins, with œdematous swelling of the body ; debility ; palpitation ; retention of the menses.

## ORDER III. SPASMODIC DISEASES.

*Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles.*

## SECT. I. IN THE ANIMAL FUNCTIONS.

## GENUS XLVII. CRAMP.

Spastic rigidity of several muscles.

It varies in degree.

1. TETANUS. The half or whole of the body affected with spasms.

*a.* In its remote cause, arising either from an internal cause, from cold, or from a wound.

*b.* In the part of the body affected.

2. LOCKED-JAW. Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

The species of trismus are,

1. Trismus of *infants* ; attacking infants during the two first weeks after birth.

2. *Traumatic* trismus ; attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or from a wound.

## GENUS XLVIII. CONVULSION.

Irregular contraction of the muscles, without sleep.

1. *Idiopathic.*

2. *Symptomatic.*

## GENUS XLIX. CHOREA.

Impuberes utriusque sexus, ut plurimum intra decimum et decimum quartum ætatis annum adorientes, motus convulsivi ex parte voluntarii, plerumque alterius lateris, in brachiorum et manuum motu, histrionum gesticulationes referentes; in gressu, pedem alterum sæpius trahentes quam attollentes.

## GENUS L. RAPHANIA.

Articulorum contractio spastica, cum agitatione convulsiva, dolore violentissimo, periodico.

## GENUS LI. EPILEPSIA.

Musculorum convulsio cum sopore.

Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Epilepsia (*cerebralis*) sine causa manifesta subito a doriens; prægressâ nullâ sensatione molestâ, nisi fortassis vertiginis vel scotomiæ alicujus.

2. Epilepsia (*sympathica*) sine causa manifesta; sed prægressâ sensatione auræ cujusdam a parte corporis quadam versus caput assurgentis.

3. Epilepsia (*occasionalis*) ab irritatione manifesta oriens, et ablatâ irritatione cessans.

Variat pro diversitate irritamenti, et hinc

a. Ab injuria capiti illata.

b. A dolore.

c. A vermibus.

d. A veneno.

e. A scabie, vel alia acris humoris effusione, retropulsa.

f. A cruditate ventriculi.

g. A pathemate mentis.

h. Ab hæmorrhagia nimia.

i. A debilitate.

2. *Symptomatica*.

## GENUS XLIX. ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

Affecting young persons of both sexes, especially from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive motions, partly voluntary, for the most part of one side; the motion of the arms and hands resembling the gesticulations of players; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

## GENUS L. SPASMS OF THE JOINTS.

Spastic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, and very violent periodical pain.

## GENUS LI. EPILEPSY.

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

1. *Idiopathic.*

1. *Cerebral* epilepsy, suddenly coming on without any evident cause, not preceded by any troublesome sensation, unless perhaps of vertigo or dimness of sight.

2. *Sympathetic* epilepsy; without evident cause, but preceded by the sensation of a peculiar *aura*, arising from some part of the body to the head.

3. *Occasional* epilepsy; arising from evident irritation, and ceasing when irritation is removed.

This species varies according to the difference of the irritating cause.

a. From injury done to the head.

b. From pain.

c. From worms.

d. From poison.

e. From cutaneous eruptions, or acrid humours being repelled.

f. From crudity in the stomach.

g. From affection of the mind.

h. From superabundant hæmorrhage.

i. From debility.

2. *Symptomatic.*

## SECT. II. IN FUNCTIONIBUS VITALIBUS.

## A. In actione cordis.

## GENUS LII. PALPITATIO.

Motus cordis vehemens, abnormis.

Palpitation (*cardiaca*) fere constans, saltem sæpe rediens, sine alio morbo evidente.

## B. In actione pulmonum.

## GENUS LIII. ASTHMA.

Spirandi difficultas per intervalla subiens; eum angustiae in pectore sensu, et respiratione cum sibilo strepente; tussis sub initio paroxysmi difficilis, vel nulla, versus finem libera, eum sputo mucosi sæpe copioso.

I. Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Asthma (*spontaneum*) sine causa manifesta, vel alio morbo comitante.

2. Asthma (*exanthematicum*) a scabie vel alia aëria effusione retropulsa.

3. Asthma (*plethoricum*) a suppressa evacuatione sanguinis antea solita, vel a plethora spontanea.

II. Species *symptomticae*.

## GENUS LIV. DYSPNŒA.

Spirandi difficultas perpetua, sine angustiae, et potius cum repletionis et infarctus in pectore, sensu. Tussis per totum morbi decursum frequens.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Dyspnœa (*catarrhalis*) eum tussi frequente, mucum viscidum copiosum ejiciente.

2. Dyspnœa (*sicca*) eum tussi plerumque sicca.

## SECT. II. IN THE VITAL FUNCTIONS.

## A. In the action of the heart.

## GENUS LII. PALPITATION.

Vehement and irregular motion of the heart.

Cardiac palpitation, almost constant, at least often recurring without evident disease.

## B. In the action of the lungs.

## GENUS LIII. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with a sense of stricture in the breast, and respiration performed with a wheezing noise; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit, sometimes none, but freer toward the end; and often with copious discharge of mucus.

## 1. Idiopathic.

1. *Spontaneous* asthma: without evident cause, nor being accompanied with any other disease.

2. *Eranthematic* asthma: from eruptions or other acrid matter being repelled.

3. *Plethoric* asthma: from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

## 2. Symptomatic.

## GENUS LIV. DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Difficult respiration, continued, without any sense of stricture in the breast, but rather of fulness and obstruction there. Cough frequent during the whole course of the disease.

The *idiopathic* species are,

1. *Catarrhal* dyspnœa; frequent cough, bringing up a copious viscid mucus.

2. *Dry* dyspnœa, cough generally dry.

3. Dyspnœa (*aerea*) a minima quavis tempestatum mutatione aucta.

4. Dyspnœa (*terrea*) cum tussi materiam terream vel calculosam ejicientc.

5. Dyspnœa (*aquosa*) cum urina parca et œdema pedum, sine fluctuatione in pectore, vel aliis characteristicis hydrothoracis signis.

6. Dyspnœa (*pinguinoso*) in hominibus valde obesis.

7. Dyspnœa (*thoracica*) a partibus thoracem cingentibus læsis, vel male conformatis.

8. Dyspnœa (*extrinseca*) a causis externis manifestis.

Dyspnœa *symptomatica* est.

1. Morborum cordis, vel vasorum majorum.

2. Tumoris abdominalis.

3. Variorum morborum.

#### GENUS LV. PERTUSSIS.

Morbus contagiosus, tussis convulsiva strangulans, cum inspiratione sonora, iterata ; sæpe vomitus.

### SECT. III. IN FUNCTIONIBUS NATURALIBUS.

#### GENUS LVI. PYROSIS.

Epigastrii dolor urens, cum copia humoris aquei plerumque insipidi, aliquando acris, eructata.

SCOTIS, *the Water Brush*.

1. Species unica vera.

2. Species symptomaticæ.

#### GENUS LVII. COLICA.

Dolor abdominis, præcipue circa umbilicum torquens : vomitus ; alvus adstricta.

3. *Aerial* dyspnœa; increased by every change of the weather.

4. Dyspnœa from *concretions*; cough bringing up earthy or calculous matters.

5. Dyspnœa from *effusion*; urine in small quantity, swelling of the feet, no fluctuation in the breast, nor any other characteristic signs of water in the chest.

6. Dyspnœa from *accumulation of fat*; in fat persons.

7. *Thoracic* dyspnœa; from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill formed.

8. *Extrinsical* dyspnœa: from evident external cause.

Dyspnœa is also *symptomatic*.

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.

2. Of abdominal tumour.

3. Of various diseases.

#### GENUS LV. HOOPING-COUGH.

Contagious disease; convulsive and suffocating cough, with a loud hooping noise at each inspiration: often attended with vomiting.

### SECT. III. IN THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.

#### GENUS LVI. PYROSIS. (*Water brash, Black-water.*)

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous fluid, for the most part insipid, but sometimes acrid.

There is only one *idiopathic* species.

There are *symptomatic* species.

#### GENUS LVII. COLIC.

Pain in the abdomen, with a sense of twisting round the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Colica (*spasmodica*) cum retractione umbilici et spasmis musculorum abdominalium.

Variat symptomatis superadditis ; hinc,

a. Colica cum vomitu stercoris, vel rerum per anum injectarum.

b. Colica cum inflammatione, superveniente.

2. Colica (*pictonum*) præeunte ponderis vel molestiæ in abdomine, præcipue circa umbilicum, sensu ; accedente dolore colico, primum levi, non continuo, et præcipue post pastum aucto ; tandem graviore et fere perpetuo ; cum dolore brachiorum, et dorsi, in paralysin demum abeunte.

Variat ratione causæ remotæ ; et hinc,

a. A veneno metallico.

b. Ab acidis ingestis.

c. A frigore.

d. A contusioni dorsi.

3. Colica (*stercorea*) in hominibus alvi tardæ post diuturnam alvi obstipationem.

4. Colica (*accidentalis*) a materie acri ingesta.

5. Colica (*meconialis*) neophytorum a meconio retento.

6. Colica (*callosa*) cum seusu in quadam intestinorum parte stricturæ, sæpe ante eam collecti flatûs cum aliquo dolore, qui flatus etiam per eandem paulatim transiens evanescit ; alva tardâ, et tandem non nisi fæces paucae liquidas egerente.

7. Colica (*calculosa*) cum duritie in quadam parte abdominis fixa ; calculis quondam per anum dejectis.

II. Colicæ *symptomaticæ* sunt.

## GENUS LVIII. CHOLERA.

Humoris biliosi vomitus ejusdem simul dejectio frequens ; anxietas ; tormina ; surarum spasmata.



I. The *idiopathic* species are,

1. *Spasmodic colic* ; with retraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

It varies from the symptoms attending it,

a. With vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.

b. With inflammation.

2. *Painter's colic* ; preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly, especially round the navel ; followed by pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after food ; at last more severe and almost perpetual ; with pain of the arms and back, terminating at length in palsy.

It varies according to its remote cause.

a. From metallic poison.

b. From acids in the intestines.

c. From cold.

d. From contusion of the back.

3. *Stercoraceous colic* ; after long continued constipation.

4. *Accidental colic* : from acrid matter in the intestines.

5. *Meconial colic* ; in new born children, from retention of the meconium.

6. *Colic from stricture* ; with a sense of constriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected flatus with some pain, the flatus gradually going off ; the belly costive, and, at last, the fæces are discharged in a liquid state, and in small quantity.

7. *Calculous colic* ; with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen ; calculi being ejected by the anus.

II. Colic is also *symptomatic*.

#### GENUS LVIII. CHOLERA.

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour ; anxiety ; gripes ; spasms of the legs.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Cholera (*spontanea*) tempestate calidâ, sine causa manifesta oboriens.

2. Cholera (*accidentalis*) a rebus acribus ingestis.

II. Cholerae *symptomaticae*.

## GENUS LIX. DIARRHŒA.

Dejectio frequens; morbus non contagiosus; pyrexia nulla primaria.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Diarrhœa (*crapulosa*) qua stercora naturalibus liquidiora et majori copiâ dejiciuntur.

2. Diarrhœa (*biliosa*) qua fæces flavæ magnâ copiâ dejiciuntur.

3. Diarrhœa (*mucosa*) qua, vel ab acribus ingestis, vel a frigore, præcipue pedibus applicato, mucus copiosus dejicitur.

4. Diarrhœa (*cæliaca*) qua humor lacteus specie chyli dejicitur.

5. Diarrhœa (*lienteriu*) qua ingesta parum mutata celeriter dejiciuntur.

6. Diarrhœa (*hepatirrhœa*) qua materies serosocruenta, sine dolore dejicitur.

II. *Symptomaticae*.

## GENUS LX. DIABETES.

Urinæ plerumque præternaturalis, copia immodica, profusio chronica.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Diabetes (*mellitus*) cum urina odoris, coloris, et saporis mellei.

2. Diabetes (*insipidus*) cum urina limpida non dulci.

II. *Symptomaticae*.

Its *idiopathic* species are,

1. *Spontaneous* cholera; occurring in warm weather, without evident cause.
  2. *Accidental* cholera; from acrid substances in the stomach or intestines.
2. *Symptomatic.*

### GENUS LIX. LOOSENESS.

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no pyrexia preceding it.

#### 1. *Idiopathic.*

1. *Fæculent* diarrhœa from *ingurgitation*; the fæces discharged more liquid than natural, and in greater quantity.
2. *Bilious* diarrhœa; a great quantity of yellow fæces discharged.
3. *Mucous* diarrhœa; copious discharge of mucus, flowing either to acrid matters taken into the stomach, or to cold, more especially cold applied to the feet.
4. The *caliæ* passion; discharge of a milky humour, like chyle.
5. *Lientery*; the food, without any material change, quickly discharged.
6. *Hepatic* diarrhœa; discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain.

#### 2. *Symptomatic.*

### GENUS LX. INORDINATE DISCHARGE OF URINE.

Immoderate discharge of urine, seldom like the natural; of long continuance.

#### 1. *Idiopathic species.*

1. *Sweet* diabetes; with urine of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.
  2. *Inspid* diabetes; with limpid urine, not sweet.
2. *Symptomatic.*

## GENUS LXI. HYSTERIA.

Ventris murmura; sensus globi in abdomine se volventis, ad ventriculum et fauces ascendentis ibique strangulantis; sopor; convulsiones; urinæ limpidæ copia profusa; animus, nec sponte, varius et mutabilis.

Quatenus specie differat hysteria idiopathica, dicere non possum, nec, ut opinor, recte dixit Sauvagesius. Species enim ab eo recensitæ non, nisi ratione causæ remotæ, varietates esse mihi videntur. Ita habet.

- A. Ab emansione mensium.
- B. A menorrhagia cruenta.
- C. A menorrhagia serosa, sive fluore albo.
- D. A viscerum obstructione.
- E. A vitio stomachi.
- F. A salacitate nimia.

*Symptomtica.*

## GENUS LXII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Potionis cujuslibet, utpote convulsionem pharyngis dolentum cientis, fastidium et horror plerumque e morsu animalis rabidi.

Species sunt,

I. Hydrophobia (*rabiosa*) cum mordendi cupiditate, ex morsu animalis rabidi.

II. Hydrophobia (*simplex*) sine rabie, vel mordendi cupiditate.

## ORDER IV. VESANIE.

*Mentis judicantis functiones laesæ sine pyrexia vel comate.*

## GENUS LXIII. AMENTIA.

Mentis judicantis imbecillitas, qua homines rerum relationes, vel non precipiunt, vel non reminiscuntur.

## GENUS LXI. HYSTERICS.

Rumbling of the bowels; sense of a ball rising in the abdomen towards the stomach and gullet, and there producing a sense of strangulation; sleep; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid urine; the mind involuntarily capricious and unsteady.

Hysteria, in its idiopathic form, cannot be considered as possessed of different species.

Sauvages enumerates the following species, which are different only as respects their remote cause:

- a. From retardation of the menses.
- b. From excessive bloody discharge of the menses.
- c. From excessive serous discharge of the menses, or from fluor albus.
- d. From visceral obstruction.
- e. From disease of the stomach.
- f. From excessive lust.

2. *Symptomatic.*

## GENUS LXII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Loathing and horror of liquids, from their exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx, generally arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

The species are,

1. *Rabid hydrophobia*; with desire of biting.
2. *Simple hydrophobia*; without rage, or desire to bite.

## ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.

*Judgment impaired, without pyrexia or coma.*

## GENUS LXIII. DEFECT OF INTELLECT.

Imbecility of judgment; so that the relations of things are not perceived or not remembered.

Species sunt,

- I. Amentia (*congenita*) a nativitate constans.
- II. Amentia (*senilis*) ex perceptione et memoria, ingravescente ætate, imminutis.
- III. Amentia (*acquisita*) a causis externis evidentibus hominibus sanæ mentis superveniens.

#### GENUS LXIV. MELANCHOLIA.

Insania partialis sine dyspepsia.

Variat pro varietate rerum de quibus homo delirat.

Ita est :

1. Cum hallucinatione de statu corporis sui a levibus causis perieuloso ; vel de statu rerum suarum tristi metuendo.
2. Cum hallucinatione de statu rerum suarum jucundo.
3. Cum amore vehementi sine satyriasi vel nymphomania.
4. Cum superstitioso futurorum meto.
5. Cum aversatione motûs et omnium vitæ officiorum.
6. Cum inquietudine et statûs cujusvis impatientia.
7. Cum tædio vitæ.
8. Cum hallucinatione de suæ speciei natura.

#### GENUS LXV. MANIA.

Insania universalis.

1. Mania (*mentalis*) omnino a pathemate mentis.
  2. Mania (*corporea*) a vitio corporis evidente.
- Variat pro varietate vitii corporis.
3. Mania (*obscura*) prægresso nullo vel pathemate mentis, vel vitio corporis evidente.
- Maniæ species *symptomatiæ* sunt,
1. Paraphrosyne a venenis.
  2. Paraphrosyne a pathemate.
  3. Paraphrosyne febrilis.

The species are,

1. *Congenital* amentia ; from the time of birth.
2. Imbecility from *old age* ; from decay of perception and memory in old age.
3. *Induced* imbecility ; induced by external causes in men of sound judgment.

#### GENUS LXIV. MELANCHOLIA.

Partial insanity, without dyspepsia.

It varies as the circumstances which induce it.

- a. From the state of the patient's health being conceived dangerous from slight causes.
- b. From false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.
- c. From vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.
- d. From superstitious fears.
- e. From aversion to action and the duties of life.
- f. From inquietude and impatience in every situation.
- g. From weariness of life.
- h. From false conception of the person's species.

#### GENUS LXV. MANIA.

General insanity.

1. *Mental* insanity ; arising altogether from affection of the mind.
2. *Corporeal* mania ; arising from corporeal causes. It varies according to the corporeal disorder.
3. *Obscure* mania ; unpreceded by passions of the mind, or bodily derangement.

The symptomatic species of mania are,

- a. Estranged mind from poison.
- b. Estranged mind from passion.
- c. Febrile estrangement of mind.

## GENUS LXVI. ONEIRODYNIA.

In somno imaginatio vehementior vel molesta.

1. Oneirodynia (*activa*) excitans ad ambulationem, et motus varios.

2. Oneirodynia (*gravans*) ex sensu ponderis aliqujus incumbentis, et pectus præcipue comprimētis.

## CLASS. III. CACHEXIÆ.

TOTIUS VEL MAGNÆ PARTIS CORPORIS HABITUS DEPRAVATUS; SINE PYREXIA PRIMARIA VEL NEUROSI.

## ORDER I. MARCORES.

*Corporis totius macies.*

## GENUS LXVII. TABES.

Marcor: asthenia; pyrexia hectica.

Species sunt,

1. Tabes (*purulenta*) ex ulcere externo vel interno vel ex vomica.

2. Tabes (*scrophulosa*) in corporibus scrophulosis.

3. Tabes (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto.

## GENUS LXVIII. ATROPHIA.

Marcor et asthenia sine pyrexia hectica.

Species sunt,

1. Atrophia (*inanitorum*) ex evacuatione nimia.

2. Atrophia (*fameloricum*) a nutrimento deficiente.

3. Atrophia (*cacochymica*) a nutrimento corrupto.



## GENUS LXVI. ONEIRODYNIA.

Imagination inflamed or disturbed during sleep.

1. Sleep-walking ; inciting persons to walk and to other motions.
2. Night-mare ; a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

## CLASS III. DEPRAVED HABIT OF BODY.

DEPRAVED STATE OF ALL, OR OF THE GREATER PART OF THE BODY ; WITHOUT PRIMARY FEBRILE OR NERVOUS DISEASE.

## ORDER I. EMACIATIONS.

*Leanness of the whole body.*

## GENUS LXVII. CONSUMPTION.

Leanness ; loss of strength ; hectic fever.

The species are,

1. *Purulent* consumption ; proceeding from ulceration either external or internal, or from pulmonary abscess.
2. *Scrophulous* consumption ; in scrophulous persons.
3. Consumption from *poison*.

## GENUS LXVIII. ATROPHY.

Emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever.

Its species are,

1. Atrophy from *defective nourishment* ; from excessive evacuations.
2. Atrophy from *famine* ; from improper nourishment.
3. Atrophy from *bad chyme* ; from bad food.

4. Atrophia (*debilium*) a nutritionis functione depravata, prægressâ nullâ vel evacuatione nimîâ, vel cacochymiâ.

## ORDER II INTUMESCENTIÆ.

*Totum vel magna corporis pars extrorsum tumens.*

### SECT. I. ADIPOSÆ.

#### GENUS LXIX. POLYSARCIA.

Corporis pinguedinosa intumescencia molesta.

### SECT. II. FLATULOSÆ.

#### GENUS LXX. PNEUMATOSIS.

Corporis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sub manu erepitans.

Species sunt,

1. Pneumatosi (*spontanea*) sine causa manifesta.
2. Pneumatosi (*traumatica*) a vulnere thoracis.
3. Pneumatosi (*venenata*) a veneno injecto vel applicato.
4. Pneumatosi's (*hysterica*) cum hysteria.

#### GENUS LXXI. TYMPANITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sonora; alvus adstricta; cæterarum partium macies.

Species sunt,

1. Tympanites (*intestinalis*) cum tumore abdominis sæpe inæquali, et cum rejectione aeris frequenti, tensionem, et dolorem levante.
2. Tympanites (*abdominalis*) cum resonitu eviden-

4. Atrophy from *debility* ; from bad state of nutrition, without previous evacuation, or bad state of the humours.

## ORDER II. INTUMESCENCES.

*External swelling of all, or of a great part of the body.*

### SECT. I. FATTY INTUMESCENCE.

#### GENUS LXIX. EXCESSIVE CORPULENCY.

Excessive fatness attended with uneasiness.

### SECT. II. FLATULENT INTUMESCENCE.

#### GENUS LXX. WINDY-SWELLING.

Swelling of the body, distended, elastic, and crackling to the touch.

The species are,

1. *Spontaneous* pneumatosis, without evident cause.
2. *Traumatic* pneumatosis, from a wound in the thorax.
3. *Pneumatosis* from *poison*.
4. *Hysterical* pneumatosis, with hysteria.

#### GENUS LXXI. TYMPANY—DRUM-BELLY.

Swelling of the abdomen ; tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck ; attended by costiveness and emaciation of other parts.

The species are,

1. *Intestinal* tympany ; frequently with unequal swelling of the abdomen, and with frequent discharge of wind, giving relief.
2. *Abdominal* tympany ; more evidently sounding

tiore, tumore magis æquabili, et emissione flatuum rariori et minus levante.

### GENUS LXXII. PHYSOMETRA.

Tumor levis, elasticus, in hypogastrio figuram et sedem uteri referens.

### SECT. III. AQUOSÆ, SIVE HYDROPEs.

#### GENUS LXXIII. ANASARCA.

Corporis totius vel partis ejus intumescencia mollis inelastica.

Species sunt,

1. Anasarca (*serosa*) a retento sero ob evacuationes solitas suppressas, vel ab aucto sero ob ingestam aquam nimiam.

2. Anasarca (*oppilata*) a compressione venarum.

3. Anasarca (*exanthematica*) post exanthemata, et præcipue post erysipelas, suborta.

4. Anasarca (*anæmia*) a tenuitate sanguinis per hæmorrhagiam producta.

5. Anasarca (*debilium*) in debilibus a morbis longis vel aliis causis.

#### GENUS LXXIV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Capitis intumescencia mollis, inelastica, hiantibus cranii suturis.

#### GENUS LXXV. HYDRONACHITIS.

Tumor supra vertebrae lumborum, mollis, exiguus, hiantibus vertebrae.

#### GENUS LXXVI. HYDROTHORAX.

Dyspnœa; faciei pallor; pedum œdemata; urina

on the touch, the tumour more equal, the discharge of wind less frequent and giving less relief.

#### GENUS LXXII. WINDY SWELLING OF THE WOMB.

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling the figure and seat of the womb.

### SECT. III. DROPSICAL.

#### GEN. LXXIII. DROPSY OF THE CELLULAR SUBSTANCE.

Soft, inelastic swelling of the whole or part of the body.

The species are,

1. *Serous* ; from a retention of serum on suppressing some accustomed evacuation ; or from an increase of serum caused by an unusual quantity of water taken into the stomach.
2. *Congestive* ; from compression of the veins.
3. *Exanthematous* ; succeeding eruptions, especially erysipelas.
4. *Anasarca anæmia* ; from thinness of the blood, caused by hæmorrhage.
5. *Anasarca debiliūm* ; in debilitated persons.

#### GENUS LXXIV. WATER IN THE HEAD.

Soft inelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of the cranium opening.

#### GENUS LXXV. WATER ON THE SPINE.

Soft, small swelling above the lumbar vertebræ, these vertebræ separating.

#### GENUS LXXVI. WATER IN THE CHEST.

Difficult respiration ; paleness of face ; œdematous

parca; decubitus difficilis; subita et spontanea ex somno cum palpitatione excitatio; aqua in pectore uctuans.

### GENUS LXXVII. ASCITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, vix elastica, sed fluctuosa.

Species sunt,

1. Ascites (*abdominalis*) cum tumore totius æquali, et cum fluctuatione satis evidente.

Variat ratione causæ.

a. Ab oppilatione viscerum.

b. A debilitate.

c. A tenuitate sanguinis.

d. Variat etiam ratione liquidi effusi.

2. Ascites (*saccatus*) cum tumore abdominis, saltem initio, partiali, et cum fluctuatione minus evidente.

### GENUS LXXVIII. HYDROMETRA.

Hypogastrii in mulieribus paulatim crescens tumor; uteri figuram referens, pressui cedens fluctuansve; citra ischuriam et graviditatem.

### GENUS LXXIX. HYDROCELE.

Tumor scroti non dolens, paulatim crescens, mollis, fluctuans, pellucidus.

## SECT. IV. SOLIDÆ.

### GENUS LXXX. PHYSCONIA.

Tumor quandam abdominis partem potissimum occupans, paulatim crescens, nec sonora, nec fluctuans.

swelling of the lower extremities; small quantity of urine; difficulty of lying; sudden starting from sleep, with palpitation of the heart; water fluctuating in the chest.

#### GENUS LXXVII. DROPSY OF THE BELLY.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense; elastic; fluctuating.

The species are,

1. *Abdominal dropsy*; with equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with evident fluctuation.

It varies in its cause,

*a.* From visceral obstruction.

*b.* From debility.

*c.* From thinness of blood.

*d.* In the nature of the liquid effused.

2. *Encysted dropsy*, with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with no very evident fluctuation.

#### GENUS LXXVIII. DROPSY OF THE WOMB.

Tumour of the hypogastrium in females, gradually increasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to touch, and fluctuating, not depending on suppression of urine or on pregnancy.

#### GENUS LXXIX. DROPSY OF THE SCROTUM.

Tumour of the scrotum, not painful, increasing gradually, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

### SECT. IV. SOLID INTUMESCENCES.

#### GENUS LXXX. ENLARGEMENT OF THE BELLY.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the abdomen, increasing gradually, giving no sound when struck, nor fluctuating.

## GENUS LXXXI. RACHITIS.

Caput magnum antcrius maxime tumens; genicula tumida; costæ depressæ; abdomen tumidum; cætera marcescentia.

Variat,

1. Simplex sine alio morbo.
2. Aliis morbis conjuncta.

## ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

*Cachexia, cutem et externum corpus præcipue deformantes.*

## GENUS LXXXII. SCROPHULA.

Glandularum conglobatarum, præsertim in collo, tumores; labium superius et columna nasi tumida; facies florida, cutis lævis; tumidum abdomen.

Species sunt,

1. Scrophula (*vulgaris*) simplex, externa, permanens.
2. Scrophula (*mesenterica*) simplex, externa, cum pallore faciei, inappetentia, tumore abdominis, et fœtore fæcum insolito.
3. Scrophula (*fugax*) simplicissima, et tantum circa collum, plerumque a resorptione ex ulceribus capitis proveniens.
4. Scrophula (*Americana*) cum framboesia conjuncta.

## GENUS LXXXIII. SYPHILIS.

Morbus contagiosus, post concubitum impurum et genitalium morbum, ulcera tonsillarum; cutis præsertim ad marginem capillitii, papulæ corymbosæ, in crustas et in ulcera erustosa abeuntes; dolores ostocopi; exostoses.



## GENUS LXXXI. RICKETS.

Head large, forehead particularly prominent, joints large, ribs flat, abdomen tumid, other parts emaciated.

It varies,

- a. Simple, uncombined with any other disease.
- b. Combined with other diseases.

## ORDER III. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

*Depraved habit, producing morbid affections of the skin, or external parts of the body.*

## GENUS LXXXII. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, chiefly in the neck; upper lip and soft part of the nose tumid, face florid, skin soft, abdomen large.

The species are,

1. *Common scrophula*; simple, external, continuing.
2. *Mesenteric scrophula*; simple, internal, attended by paleness of face, want of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and uncommon factor of the faces.
3. *Fugacious scrophula*; simple, merely surrounding the neck, chiefly occurring on absorption from ulcers of the head.
4. *American scrophula*; combined with yaws.

## GENUS LXXXIII. VENEREAL DISEASE.

A contagious disease, appearing after impure coition, and disease of the genitals; ulcers of the tonsils; clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, falling off in crusts or scabby ulcers; pains in the bones, and protuberances of some of their parts.

## GENUS LXXXIV. SCORBUTUS.

In regione frigida post victum putrescentum, salitum, ex animalibus confectum, dificiente simul materiâ vegetabili recente; asthenia; stomacace: in cute maculæ diversicolores, plerumque liviscentes, præsertim ad pilorum radices.

Variat gradu.

a. Scorbutus *incipiens*.

b. Scorbutus *crescens*.

c. Scorbutus *inveteratus*.

Variat etiam symptomatibus.

d. Scorbutus *lividus*.

e. Scorbutus *petechialis*.

f. Scorbutus *pallidus*.

g. Scorbutus *ruber*.

h. Scorbutus *calidus*.

## GENUS LXXXV. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Morbus contagiosus; cutis crassa, rugosa, aspera, unctuosa, pilis destituta; in extremis artubus anæsthesia, facies tuberibus deformis; vox rauca et nasalis.

## GENUS LXXXVI. LEPRO.

Cutis escharis albis, furfuraceis, rimosis, aspera, aliquando subtus humida, pruriginosa.

## GENUS LXXXVII. FRAMBŒSIA.

Fungi, nigri, vel rubi idæi fructus referentes, in variis cutis partibus enati.

## GENUS LXXXVIII. TRICHOMA.

Morbus contagiosus, capilli solito crassiores, in cirrhos et funiculos inextricabiles implicati.

## GENUS LXXXIV. SCURVY.

In cold countries, after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with few fresh vegetables, debility, bleeding of the gums, different coloured spots on the skin, generally livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

It varies in degree.

*a. Incipient scurvy.*

*b. Advanced scurvy.*

*c. Inveterate scurvy.*

And in the symptoms,

*d. Livid scurvy.*

*e. Petechial scurvy.*

*f. Pale scurvy.*

*g. Red scurvy.*

*h. Warm scurvy.*

## GENUS LXXXV. ELEPHANT'S LEG.

A contagious disease; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, punctuous, without hair; insensibility in the distant joints, face spotted by tubercles, voice hoarse, and nasal.

## GENUS LXXXVI. LEPROSY.

The skin rough, with whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes moist below, itching.

## GENUS LXXXVII. THE YAWS.

Excrescences, resembling the fruit of the mulberry or rasp, growing from various parts of the skin.

## GENUS LXXXVIII. PLAITED HAIR.

Contagious; the hair uncommonly coarse and matted together.

## GENUS LXXXIX. ICTERUS.

Flavedo cutis et oculorum, sæces albidæ ; urina obscurè rubra, immissa colore luteo tingens.

I. Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Icterus (*calculosus*) cum dolore in regione epigastrica acuto, post pastum aucto, et cum dejectione concretionum biliosarum.

2. Icterus (*spasmodicus*) sine dolore, post morbos spasmodicos et pathemata mentis.

3. Icterus (*hepaticus*) sine dolore, post morbos hepatis.

4. Icterus (*gravidarum*) sub graviditate oriens, et post partum abiens.

5. Icterus (*infantum*) in infantibus haud diu post natales oriens.

II. Species *symptomaticæ*.

## CLASS. IV. LOCALES.

PARTIS, NON TOTIUS CORPORIS, AFFECTIO.

## ORDER. I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

*Sensus depravati aut deleti, ex organorum externorum vitio.*

## GENUS XC. CALIGO.

Visus imminutus, vel prorsus abolitus, ob repagulum opacum, inter objecta et retinam, oculo ipso vel palpebris inhærens.

Species sunt,

1. Caligo (*lentis*) ob maculam opacam pone pupillam.

## GENUS LXXXIX. JAUNDICE.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish, urine of a dull red, and tinging yellow things dipped into it.

1. *Idiopathic species.*

1. Jaundice from *calculi*; with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after food, with discharge of biliary concretions.

2. *Spasmodic* jaundice; without pain, after spasmodic or mental affections.

3. *Hepatic* jaundice; without pain, after diseases of the liver.

4. Jaundice from *pregnancy*; occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.

5. Jaundice of *infants*; occurring in infants soon after birth.

2. *Symptomatic.*

## CLASS IV. LOCAL DISEASES.

## AFFECTION OF A PART OF THE BODY.

## ORDER 1. IMPAIRED SENSATIONS.

*Depravation or loss of some sense, from disease of the external organ.*

## GENUS XC. BLINDNESS.

Dimness or loss of vision, from opaque film between the object and the retina; either in the eye itself, or in the more external parts.

1. *Caligo* of the *lens*; from an opaque spot behind the pupil.

2. Caligo (*corneæ*) ob corneam opacum.
3. Caligo (*pupillæ*) ob obstructam pupillam.
4. Caligo (*humorum*) ob vitium vel defectum humoris aquei.
5. Caligo (*palpebrarum*) ob vitium palpebris in-hærens.

### GENUS XCI. AMAUROSIS.

Visus imminutus, vel prorsus abolitus, sine vitio oculi evidente; plerumque cum pupilla dilatata et immobili.

Species sunt,

1. Amaurosis (*compressionis*) post causas et cum signis congestionis in cerebro.
2. Amaurosis (*atonica*) post causas et cum signis debilitatis.
3. Amaurosis (*spasmodica*) post causas et cum signis spasmi.
4. Amaurosis (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto vel applicato.

### GENUS XCII. DYSOPIA.

Visus depravatus, ita ut non nisi certâ luce vel ad certam distantiam, vel in certa positura, objecta clarè videantur.

Species sunt,

1. Dysopia (*tenebrarum*) in qua non nisi, in magna luce objecta videntur.
2. Dysopia (*luminis*) in qua non nisi in obscura luce objecta videntur.
3. Dysopia (*dissitorum*) in qua longè distantia non videntur.
4. Dysopia (*proximorum*) in qua proxima non videntur.
5. Dysopia (*lateralis*) in qua non nisi obliquè posita videntur.

2. Caligo of the *cornea* ; from opacity of the cornea.
3. Caligo of the *pupil* ; from obstruction of the pupil.
4. Caligo of the *humours* ; from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.
5. Caligo of the *eye-lids* ; from disease of the eye-lids.

## GENUS XCI. GUTTA SERENA.

Dimness or loss of sight, without evident disease in the eye ; the pupil being generally dilated and motionless.

The species are,

1. Amaurosis of *compression* ; after the causes, and with signs of congestion in the brain.
2. Amaurosis from want of *tone* ; after the causes, and with signs of debility.
3. Amaurosis from *spasm* ; after the causes, and with signs of spasm.

## GENUS XCII. BAD SIGHT.

Depraved vision, so that objects are not clearly seen, except in a particular light, at a particular distance, or in a particular position.

Its species are,

1. Dysopia of *darkness* ; objects not visible except in a strong light.
2. Dysopia of *light* ; objects not visible except in an obscure light.
3. *Short-sightedness* ; distant objects not seen.
4. *Long-sightedness* ; near objects not seen.
5. *Lateral-sightedness* ; objects not visible except obliquely.

## GENUS XCIII. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

Visus depravatus, ita ut quæ non existant homo se videre imaginatur, vel quæ existunt aliter videt ac revera se habeant.

Species sunt,

1. Pseudoblepsis (*imaginaria*) in qua quæ non existunt conspici videntur.

2. Pseudoblepsis (*mutans*) in qua objecta revera existentia aliquomodo mutata apparent.

## GENUS XCIV. DYSECŒA.

Auditus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Dysecœa (*organica*) ob vitium in organis sonos ad internam aurem transmittentibus.

2. Dysecœa (*atonica*) sine organorum sonos transmittentium vitio evidente.

## GENUS XCV. PARACUSIS.

Auditus depravatus.

Species sunt,

1. Paracusis (*imperfecta*) in qua soni ab externis venientes percipiuntur, non autem accurate vel cum solitis conditionibus.

Variat,

a. Cum auditu gravi.

b. Cum auditu nimis sensibili.

c. Cum sono unico externo a causis internis duplicato.

d. Soni quos homo audire velit, nisi sono alio vehementi simul excitato non audiuntur.

2. Paracusis (*imaginaria*) in qua soni extrinsecus non existentes ab internis causis excitantur.



## GENUS XCIII. FALSE VISION.

False vision, when a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist, or sees things that do exist differently from what they really are.

The species are,

1. *Pseudoblepsis imaginaria* ; objects appearing which do not exist.
2. *Pseudoblepsis mutans* ; objects appearing changed.

## GENUS XCIV. DEAFNESS.

Hearing impaired or lost.

The species are,

1. *Organic* deafness ; from defect of the organ transmitting sounds to the internal ear.
2. *Atonic* deafness ; without apparent defect in the organ transmitting sounds.

## GENUS XCV. WRONG HEARING.

False hearing.

Its species are,

1. *Imperfect* paracusis ; sounds perceived, but not accurately, or in the usual way.

It varies.

- a. From dull hearing.
  - b. From too exquisite hearing.
  - c. From external sound, doubled from internal causes.
  - d. From sounds not being heard unless another loud sound be joined with them.
2. *Imaginary* paracusis ; sounds excited by internal causes.

## GENUS XCVI. ANOSMIA.

Olfaetus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Anosmia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana nares internas investiente.
2. Anosmia (*atonica*) sine vitio membranæ narium evidente.

## GENUS XCVII. AGHEUSTIA.

Gustus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Agheustia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana linguæ, a nervis sapida arcens.
2. Agheustia (*atonica*) sine vitio linguæ evidente.

## GENUS XCVIII. ANÆTHESIA.

Tactus imminutus vel abolitus.

## ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

*Appetitus erroneus vel deficiens.*

## SECT. I. APPETITUS ERRONEI.

## GENUS XCIX. BULIMIA.

Appetitus esculentorum majori copiâ quàm quæ digeri possit.

1. Species *idiopathica* sunt,

1. Bulimia (*helluonum*) sine morbo ventriculi, cibi majorem solitâ copiam appetens.
2. Bulimia (*syncopalis*) cibum frequenter appetens, ob sensum famis syncopen minitantis.

## GENUS XCVI. LOSS OF SMELL.

Smelling impaired or lost.

Species are,

1. *Organic anosmia* ; from defect of the membrane of the nares.
2. *Atonic anosmia* ; without defect of that membrane.

## GENUS XCVII. LOSS OF TASTE.

Taste impaired or lost.

Its species are,

1. *Organic agheusia* ; from defect of the membrane of the tongue.
2. *Atonic agheusia* ; without evident defect of that membrane.

## GENUS XCVIII. LOSS OF TOUCH.

Sense of touch impaired or lost.

## ORDER II. DEPRAVED APPETITES.

*False or defective appetite.*

## SECT. I. FALSE APPETITES.

## GENUS XCIX. VORACIOUS APPETITE.

Appetite for a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

1. *Idiopathic Species.*

1. *Gluttony* ; without disease of the stomach, an appetite for more food than usual.
2. *Syncopal bulimia* ; frequent desire of food, from sense of hunger threatening syncope.

3. Bulimia (*emetica*) cibum magnâ copiâ appetens, et mox per vomitum rejiciens.

II. Species *symptomaticæ*.

GENUS C. POLYDIPSIA.

Appetitus majoris solitâ copię potulentorum. Polydipsia fere semper symptomatrica est, et variat tantum pro varietate morborum quos comitatur.

GENUS CI. PICA.

Desiderium non esculenti ingerendi.

GENUS CII. SATYRIASIS.

In maribus effrænis veneris cupiditas.

Species sunt,

1. Satyriasis (*juvenilis*) cum veneris cupiditate præter modum vehementi, corpore simul parum perturbato.

2. Satyriasis (*furens*) cum veneris cupiditate effræni, corpore simul multum perturbato.

GENUS CIII. NYMPHOMANIA.

In fœminis effræne veneris desiderium.

GENUS CIV. NOSTALGIA.

In absentibus a patria, vehemens eandem revisendi desiderium.

Species sunt,

1. Nostalgia (*simplex*) sine alio morbo.

2. Nostalgia (*complicata*) aliis morbis comitata.

SECT. II. APPETITUS DEFICIENTES.

GENUS CV. ANOREXIA.

Appetitus esculentorum deficiens.

3. *Bulimia with vomiting*; desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up.

2. *Symptomatic.*

#### GENUS C. GREAT THIRST.

Preternatural thirst. It is generally symptomatic, and varies with the disease occasioning it.

#### GENUS CI. DEPRAVED APPETITE.

A desire of eating substances not nutritious.

#### GENUS CII. INCONTINENCE IN MEN.

Excessive desire of venery in men.

The species are,

1. *Youthful* satyriasis; the body being at the same time little disordered.

2. *Furious* satyriasis; the body at the same time much disordered.

#### GENUS CIII. INCONTINENCE IN WOMEN.

Excessive desire of venery in women.

#### GENUS CIV. LONGING FOR HOME.

In persons absent from their native country, a vehement desire of revisiting it.

The species are,

1. *Simple* nostalgia; without other diseases.

2. *Complicated* nostalgia; with other diseases.

### SECT. II. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

#### GENUS CV. DIMINISHED APPETITE.

Want of appetite for food.

1. Anorexia (*humoralis*) ab humore ventriculū gravante.

2. Anorexia (*atonica*) ob tonum fibrarum ventriculi amissum.

#### GENUS CVI. ADIPSIA.

Appetitūs potulentorum suppressio, sive sitis ferriatio.

Pro morbo habere nollem; omnemque adipsiā pro sympathiā, sive symptomate, morbi cujusdam, sensorium commune afficientis, habeo.

#### GENUS CVII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Libidinis defectus, vel veneris impotentia.

### ORDER III. DISCYNESIÆ.

*Motus impediti vel depravati ex organorum vitio.*

#### GENUS CVIII. APHONIA.

Vocis plena suppressio, eitra coma aut syneopen.

1. Aphonia (*gutturalis*) a tumefactis faucibus et glottide.

2. Aphonia (*trachealis*) a compressa trachea.

3. Aphonia (*atonica*) a nervis laryngis resectis.

#### GENUS CIX. MUTITAS.

Verba articulandi impotentia.

1. Mutitas (*organica*) ex lingua ablata vel viatiata.

2. Mutitas (*atonica*) ex nervis linguæ læsis.

3. Mutitas (*surdorum*) ex surditate congenita, vel puerilibus annis aborta.

1. *Humoral* anorexia ; from fluid oppressing the stomach.

2. *Atonic* anorexia ; from want of tone in the stomach.

#### GENUS CVI. WANT OF THIRST.

Total want of desire for drink.

Is altogether symptomatic of affection of the sensorium.

#### GENUS CVII. IMPOTENCE.

Defect of the venereal appetite.

### ORDER III. DEPRAVED MOTIONS.

*Obstructed or depraved motions, from defect of the locomotive organs.*

#### GENUS CVIII. LOSS OF VOICE.

Total suppression of voice, without coma or syncope.

1. *Guttural* aphonia ; from swelling of the fauces.

2. *Tracheal* aphonia ; from compression of the trachea.

3. *Atonic* aphonia ; from injury of the laryngeal nerves.

#### GENUS CIX. DUMBNESS.

Incapability of speech.

1. *Organic* dumbness ; from loss or injury of the tongue.

2. *Atonic* dumbness ; from injury of the lingual nerves.

3. Dumbness of the *deaf* ; from being born deaf, or from loss of hearing in early years.

## GENUS CX. PARAPHONIA.

Vocis sonus depravatus.

1. Paraphonia (*puberum*) in qua, circa pubertatis tempus, vox ab acutiori et suavi in graviolem et ingratam mutatur.

2. Paraphonia (*rauca*) in qua, ob siccitatem vel tumorem faucium flaccidum, vox fit rauca et scabra.

3. Paraphonia (*resonans*) in qua, ob obstructas nares, vox fit rauca, cum sonitu per nares sibilante.

4. Paraphonia (*palatina*) in qua, ob deficientem vel devisam uvulam, plerumque cum labio leporino, vox fit rauca, obscura, et ingrata.

5. Paraphonia (*clangens*) in qua, vox in acutam clangentem, et exilem mutatur.

6. Paraphonia (*comatosa*) in qua, ob laxatum velum palati et glottidem, sonus inter inspirandum editur.

## GENUS CXI. PSELLISMUS.

Verba articulandi vitium.

Species sunt,

1. Psellismus (*hæsitans*) in quo sermonis verba, præsertim prima, non facile proferuntur, et non nisi prima syllaba sæpius repetita.

2. Psellismus (*ringens*) in quo sonus literæ R semper aspiratur et quasi geminatur.

3. Psellismus (*lallans*) in quo sonus literæ L fit liquidior, vel loco literæ R pronunciatur.

4. Psellismus (*emolliens*) in quo, literæ duræ in molliores mutantur, et litera S multum usurpatur.

5. Psellismus (*balbutiens*) in quo, ob linguam magnam vel tumefactam, literæ labiales magis audiuntur, et sæpe loco aliarum proferuntur.

6. Psellismus (*acheilos*) in quo literæ labiales vix vel non omnino pronunciari possunt.



## GENUS CX. BAD VOICE.

Depraved sound of the voice.

1. *Paraphonia of puberty* ; about the age of puberty the change of voice from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.

2. *Hoarse paraphonia* ; the voice hoarse and rough, from dryness or flaccid tumour of the fauces.

3. *Resonant paraphonia* ; rough voice, from obstruction of the nares, with hissing sound in the nose.

4. *Palatal paraphonia* ; from the uvula wanting or divided, and commonly attended with hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure, and disagreeable.

5. *Shrill paraphonia* ; an acute, shrill, and weak-toned voice.

6. *Comatose paraphonia* ; a sound emitted at inspiration, from relaxation of the velum palati, and of the glottis.

## GENUS CXI. BAD UTTERANCE.

Defective articulation.

The species are,

1. *Hesitating psellismus* ; words, and chiefly first words, with difficulty uttered ; the first syllable only frequently repeated.

2. *Psellismus ringens* ; the sound of the letter R always aspirated, and, as it were, doubled.

3. *Psellismus lallans* ; the sound of L made more acquid, or pronounced instead of R.

4. *Psellismus emolliens* ; the hard letters changed into soft ones, and the S most used.

5. *Psellismus bulbutiens* ; from a large or swollen tongue ; the labial letters much sounded, and often used instead of others.

6. *Psellismus acheilos* ; inability or difficulty of pronouncing the labial letters.

7. Psellismus (*lagostomatum*) in quo, ob divinum palatum, literæ gutturales minus recte pronunciantur.

### GENUS CXII. STRABISMUS.

Oculorum axes optici non convergentes.

Species sunt,

1. Strabismus (*habitualis*) a consuetudine prava oculo tantum uno utendi.

2. Strabismus (*commodus*) ab unius oculi, præ altero, debilitate vel mobilitate majori, adeo ut uterque oculus non commode adhibeatur.

3. Strabismus (*necessarius*) ob mutatum situm vel figuram partium oculi.

### GENUS CXIII. DYSPHAGIA.

Molestia deglutionem impediens sine respirationis læsione vel phlegmasia.

### GENUS CXIV. CONTRACTURA.

Artus unius plurimum contractio diuturna rigida.

Species sunt,

1. Contractura (*primaria*) a musculis contractis rigidis.

a. A musculus ab inflammatione rigidis.

b. A musculis a spasmo rigidis.

c. A musculis, ob antagonistas paralyticos, contractis.

d. A musculis ab acrimonia irritante contractis.

2. Contractura (*articularis*) ob artus rigidos.

## ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

*Fluxus sive sanguis, aut humores alii, solito uberius profluens, sine pyrexia impeture fluidorum aucto.*

17. *Psellismus lagostomatum*; the guttural letters not justly pronounced from the palate being divided.

### GENUS CXII. SQUINTING.

- The optic axes of the eyes not corresponding.
11. *Habitual strabismus*; from depraved custom of seeing only one eye.
  12. *Strabismus commodus*; from debility or greater mobility of one eye, so that both cannot be correspondingly employed.
  13. *Strabismus necessarius*; from change in the situation or figure of particular parts of the eye.

### GENUS CXIII. DIFFICULT SWALLOWING.

Impeded deglutition, without phlegmasia or damaged respiration.

### GENUS CXIV. CONTRACTION.

- Rigid and continued contraction of joints.
11. *Primary contraction*; from muscular contraction and rigidity.
  12. Rigidity from inflammation.
  13. Rigidity from spasm.
  14. Contraction from paralysis of antagonist muscles.
  15. Contraction from irritating acrimony.
  16. *Articular contraction*; from rigid joints.

## ORDER IV. INCREASED DISCHARGES.

Unusual flux of blood or other fluids, without pyrexia, and increased impetus of the fluids.

## GENUS CXV. PROFUSIO.

Fluxus sanguinis.

## GENUS CXVI. EPHIDROSIS.

Sudoris præter naturam evacuatio.

Species *idiopathica* unica est.

Ephidrosis *symptomaticæ* variant, pro varietate morbi quem comitantur.

## GENUS CXVII. EPIPHORA.

Fluxus humoris lachrymalis.

a. *Idiopathica*.

b. *Symptomatica*.

## GENUS CXVIII. PTYALISMUS.

Fluxus salivæ.

a. *Idiopathicus*.

b. *Symptomaticus*.

## GENUS CXIX. ENURESIS.

Urinæ e vesica fluxus involuntarius non dolens.

1. Enuresis (*atonica*) post morbos sphincterem vesicæ lædentes.

2. Enuresis (*irritata*) a compressionem vel irritationem vesicæ.

## GENUS CXX. GONORRHOEA.

Humoris ex urethra, in maribus, cum vel absque libidine, præter naturam fluxus.

1. Gonorrhœa (*pura*) in qua, prægresso concubitu

## GENUS CXV. FLOW OF BLOOD.

Flux of blood.

## GENUS CXVI. SWEATING.

Preternatural sweating.

1. *Idiopathic*, one species only.
2. *Symptomatic*, species vary according to the original disease.

## GENUS CXVII. FLUX OF TEARS.

Flux of tears.

1. *Idiopathic*.
2. *Symptomatic*.

## GENUS CXVIII. FLUX OF SALIVA.

Flux of saliva.

1. *Idiopathic*.
2. *Symptomatic*.

## GENUS CXIX. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Involuntary, but not painful flow of urine.

1. *Atonic enuresis*; after disease of the sphincter vesicæ.
2. *Irritated enuresis*; from compression or irritation of the bladder.

## GENUS CXX. CLAP.

In men, a preternatural flow of humour from the urethra, with or without venereal appetite.

1. *Gonorrhœa pura*; without impure coition, flow

impuro nullo, humor puriformis, sine dysuria vel libidine, ex urethra subinde fluit.

2. Gonorrhœa (*impura*) in qua, prægresso concubitum impurum, humor puriformis cum dysuria ex urethra fluit.

Hujus sequela est,

Gonorrhœa (*mucosa*) in qua, post gonorrhœam impuram, humor mucosus, cum minima vel nulla dysuria, ex urethra subinde fluit.

3. Gonorrhœa (*laxorum*) in qua, humor plerumque pellucidus, sine penis erectione, sed cum libidine, in vigilante, ex urethra subinde fluit.

4. Gonorrhœa (*dormientium*) in qua, liquor seminalis cum erectione et libidine, in dormientibus, ex somnio libidinoso, ejicitur.

## ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

*Excernendorum suppressiones.*

### GENUS CXXI. OBSTIPATIO.

Dejectio fæcum nulla vel solito rarior.

1. Obstipatio (*debilium*) in hominibus laxis, debilibus, et plerumque dyspepticis.

2. Obstipatio (*rigidorum*) in hominibus fibræ rigidæ sæpe hypochondriasis.

3. Obstipatio (*obstructorum*) cum symptomatis Colicæ 1mæ, 2dæ, 4tæ, vel 7mæ supra dictæ.

### GENUS CXXII. ISCHURIA.

Urinæ suppressio absoluta.

1. Ischuria (*renalis*) prægresso renum morbo, cum dolore vel molesto gravitatis sensu in regione renum,

off humour, like pus, from the urethra, without suppression of urine or venereal appetite.

2. *Gonorrhœa impura* ; after improper coition, flow off a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

*Gleet* ; or flow of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water.

3. *Gonorrhœa laxorum* ; distillation of a fluid, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection, but with venereal appetite when the person is awake.

4. *Gonorrhœa dormientium* ; emission of semen in persons asleep, with erection and venereal appetite from impure dreams.

## ORDER V. OBSTRUCTIONS.

### *Suppressions of Excretions.*

#### GENUS CXXI. COSTIVENESS.

Discharge of fæces seldom or none.

1. Obstipation of *debility* ; in persons of a lax, weak, and commonly dyspeptic habit.

2. Obstipation of *rigidity* ; in persons of a rigid, and often hypochondriacal temperament.

3. Obstipation from *obstruction* ; with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colica.

#### GENUS CXXII. SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

Total suppression of urine.

1. *Renal ischuria* ; following disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the

et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.

2. Ischuria (*ureterica*) prægrosso renum morbo, cum doloris vel molestiæ sensu in quodam ureteris parte, et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.

3. Ischuria (*vesicae*) cum tumore hypogastrii, dolore ad cervicem vesicæ, et frequenti ad mingendum stimulo.

4. Ischuria (*urethralis*) cum tumore hypogastrii, frequenti ad mingendum stimulo, et dolore in aliqua parte urethræ.

Variant pro varietate causæ.

#### GENUS CXXIII. DYSURIA.

Dolorifica et quodammodo impedita urinae emissio.

1. Dysuria (*ardens*) cum ardore urinae sine morbo vesicæ evidente.

2. Dysuria (*spasmodica*) a spasmò ex aliis partibus cum vesicâ communicato.

3. Dysuria (*compressionis*) a vicinis partibus vesicam prementibus.

4. Dysuria (*phlogistica*) a vicinis partibus inflammatis.

5. Dysuria (*imitata*) cum signis calculi vesicalis.

6. Dysuria (*mucosa*) cum excretionè muci copiosa.

#### GENUS CXXIV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

Seminis in actu venereo tardo, impedita, et ad generationem insufficiens emissio.



lumbar region, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.

2. *Ureteric* ischuria; succeeding disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation in the ureters, and without swelling of the hypogastric region or desire of making water.

3. *Vesical* ischuria; with swelling of the hypogastric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.

4. *Urethral* ischuria; with swelling of the hypogastric region, frequent desire of making water, and pain in the urethra.

These species vary in their cause.

#### (GENUS CXXIII. DIFFICULT DISCHARGE OF URINE.

Painful emission and sometimes obstruction of urine.

1. *Ardent* dysuria; with burning heat in the urine, and without apparent disease in the bladder.

2. *Spasmodic* dysuria; from spasm of parts connected with the bladder.

3. Dysuria of *compression*; from pressure of the bladder.

4. *Phlogistic* dysuria; from inflammation of the adjacent parts.

5. *Irritated* dysuria; with symptoms of the stone.

6. *Mucous* dysuria; with flow of mucus.

#### (GENUS CXXIV. DIFFICULT DISCHARGE OF SEMEN.

In coition, the emission of semen slow, obstructed, or insufficient for generation.

1. Dyspermatismus (*urethralis*) a morbis urethræ.
2. Dyspermatismus (*nodosus*) a nodis corporum cavernosorum.
3. Dyspermatismus (*præputialis*) ab angustiori præputii orificio.
4. Dyspermatismus (*mucosus*) a muco urethram infarciēte.
5. Dyspermetismus (*hypertonicus*) validiori penis erectione.
6. Dyspermatismus (*epilepticus*) ab epilepsia spasmodica in coitu adveniente.
7. Dyspermatismus (*apractodes*) a genitalium ignavia.
8. Dyspermatismus (*refluus*) in qua nulla seminis in coitu emissio, ob refluxum ejusdem ex urethia in vesicam.

#### GENUS CXXV. AMENORRHŒA.

Menses tempore quo fluere solent, vel solita parciore, vel non omnino fluentes, citra graviditatem.

1. Amenorrhœa (*emansionis*) in puberibus quibus post fluxus tempus solitum, menses non jam prodierint, et cum simul variæ affectiones morbidæ adsint.

2. Amenorrhœa (*suppressionis*) iu puberibus quibus menses, quæ jam fluere solebant, suppressæ sunt.

3. Amenorrhœa (*difficilis*) in qua menses parcius et cum dolore fluunt.

#### ORDER VI. TUMORES.

*Partis magnitudo aucta sine phlogosi.*

1. *Urethral* dyspermatismus; from disease of the urethra.
2. *Nodous* dyspermatismus; from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.
3. *Præputial* dyspermatismus; from too narrow opening of the prepuce.
4. *Mucous* dyspermatismus; from mucus in the urethra.
5. *Hypertonic* dyspermatismus; from too great erection.
6. *Epileptic* dyspermatismus; from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on during coition.
7. *Dyspermatismus apractodes*; from relaxation of the genitals.
8. *Refluent* dyspermatismus; no emission of semen in coition, occasioned by its reflux from the urethra into the bladder.

#### GENUS CXXV. OBSTRUCTED MENSES.

- The menses, in women not pregnant, either smaller than usual in quantity, or totally obstructed.
11. *Retention* of the menses; in females after the age of puberty the menses not appearing, accompanied by morbid affections.
  12. *Suppression* of the menses; in adults, suppression of the menses, after the appearance.
  13. *Difficult* menstruation; the menses flowing in small quantity, and with pain.

#### ORDER VI. TUMOURS.

- Increased bulk of any part, without inflammation.*

## GENUS CXXVI. ANEURISMA.

Tumor mollis, pulsans, supra arteriam.

## GENUS CXXVII. VARIX.

Tumor mollis, non pulsans, supra venam.

## GENUS CXXVIII. ECCHYMOMA.

Tumor diffusus, parum eminens, livescens.

## GENUS CXXIX. SCHIRRUS.

Partis, plerumque glandulæ, tumor durus, non dolens, ægrè suppurans.

## GENUS CXXX. CANCER.

Tumor schirrhodeus dolens, in ulcus mali moris abiens.

## GENUS CXXXI. BUBO.

Glandulæ conglobatæ tumor suppurans.

## GENUS CXXXII. SARCOMA.

Extuberatio mollis, non dolens.

## GENUS CXXXIII. VERRUCA.

Extuberatio durior, scabra.

## GENUS CXXXIV. CLAVUS.

Cuticulæ crassities dura, lamellata.

## GENUS CXXVI. ANEURISM.

Soft tumour, with pulsation over an artery.

## GENUS CXXVII. DILATED VEIN.

Soft tumour, without pulsation, over a vein.

## GENUS CXXVIII. A LIVID SWELLING.

Diffused tumour, slightly elevated and somewhat livid.

## GENUS CXXIX. HARDENED TUMOUR.

Hard tumour, generally of a gland, without pain.

## GENUS CXXX. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, terminating in a foul ulcer.

## GENUS CXXXI. GLANDULAR TUMOUR.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

## GENUS CXXXII. FLESHY TUMOUR.

Soft excrescence, not painful.

## GENUS CXXXIII. WART.

Hard, rough, excrescence.

## GENUS CXXXIV. CORN.

Laminated induration of the cuticle.

## GENUS CXXXV. LUPIA.

Extuberatio subter cutem mobilis, mollis non dolens.

## GENUS CXXXVI. GANGLION.

Extuberatio durior, mobilis, tendini insidens.

## GENUS CXXXVII. HYDATIS.

Vesicula cuticularis humore aqueo plena.

## GENUS CXXXVIII. HYDARTHURUS.

Articulorum, genu potissimum, tumor, parum primo eminens, cuti concolor, dolentissimus et mobilitatem imminuens.

## GENUS CXXXIX. EXOSTOSIS.

Tumor durus ossi insidens.

## ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

*Pars ex sua sede dimota tumorem faciens.*

## GENUS CXL. HERNIA.

Partis mollis ectopia, cute et aliis integumentis adhuc tecta.

## GENUS CXLI. PROLAPSUS.

Partis mollis ectopia nuda.

## GENUS CXLII. LUXATIO.

Os ex sua in juncturis sede dimotum.

## GENUS CXXXV. WEN.

Moveable tumour under the skin, soft, and not painful.

## GENUS CXXXVI. SWELLING OF A TENDON.

Hard, moveable swelling, seated on a tendon.

## GENUS CXXXVII. HYDATID.

A cuticular vesicle filled with an aqueous humour.

## GENUS CXXXVIII. WHITE SWELLING.

Tumour of the joints, generally of the knee, slightly elevated at first, of the same colour of the skin, very painful, and diminishing the power of motion.

## GENUS CXXXIX. TUMOUR OF A BONE.

Hard tumour seated on a bone.

## ORDER VII. PROTRUSIONS.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

## GENUS CXL. RUPTURE.

Ectopia of a soft part, still covered with the integuments.

## GENUS CXLI. UNCOVERED PROTRUSION.

Ectopia of a soft part, uncovered.

## GENUS CXLII. LUXATION OF A BONE.

A bone thrust out of its place.

## ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

*Solutio continui visu tactuve manifesta.*

## GENUS CXLIII. VULNUS.

Soluta unio recens, cruenta, partis mollis, a corpore duro moto.

## GENUS CXLIV. ULCUS.

Partis mollis solutio purulenta vel ichorosa.

## GENUS CXLV. HERPES.

Phlyctænæ vel ulcuscula plurima, gregalia, serpentina dysepuleta.

## GENUS CXLVI. TINEA.

In cute capillata ad radices capillorum ulcuscula, humorem in crustam albam friabilem abueuntem, fundentia.

## GENUS CXLVII. PSORA.

Pustulæ et ulcuscula pruriginosa, contagiosa, manus male habens.

## GENUS CXLVIII. FRACTURA.

Ossis partes a cohæsione in magna fragmenta vi solutæ.

## GENUS CXLIX. CARIES.

Ossis exulceratio.



## ORD. VIII. SOLUTIONS, OR DISUNION.

*Discontinuity of a part, evident to the sight or touch.*

## GENUS CXLIII. WOUND.

A recent bloody solution of the continuity in a soft part, by a hard body.

## GENUS CXLIV. ULCER.

Purulent solution of a soft part.

## GENUS CXLV. TETTERS.

Numerous clustering pustules, or little ulcers, spreading and difficult to heal.

## GENUS CXLVI. SCALLED HEAD.

Small ulcers, at the root of the hair, upon the scalp, discharging a humour, and terminating in a whitish scab.

## GENUS CXLVII. ITCH.

Pustules and small itching ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands.

## GENUS CXLVIII. FRACTURE.

The parts of a bone separated by violence into large fragments.

## GENUS CXLIX. DEATH OF A BONE.

Exulceration of a bone.



CLASSIFICATION  
OF  
DISEASES.

BY

JOHN MASON GOOD, M.D. F.R.S. &c



# TABLE

OF

## CLASSIFICATION.

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### CLASS I. CŒLIACA.

#### DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE FUNCTION.

#### ORDER I. ENTERICA.

*Affecting the Alimentary Canal.*

#### GENUS I. ODONTIA. MISDENTITION.

- Spec. 1. O. Dentitionis. Teething.  
2. O. Dolorosa. Tooth-ache.  
3. O. Stuporis. Tooth-edge.  
4. O. Deformis. Deformity of the Teeth.  
5. O. Edentula. Toothlessness.  
6. O. Incrustans. Tartar of the Teeth.  
7. O. Excrescens. Excrescent Gums.

#### GENUS II. PTYALISMUS. PTYALISM.

- Spec. 1. P. Acutus. Salivation.  
2. P. Chronicus. Chronic Ptyalism.  
3. P. Iners. Drivelling.

## GENUS III. DYSPHAGIA. DYSPHAGY.

- Spec. 1. D. Constricta. Constrictive Dysphagy.  
 2. D. Atonica. Atonic Dysphagy.  
 3. D. Globosa. Nervous Quinsy.  
 4. D. Uvulosa. Uvular Dysphagy.  
 5. D. Linguosa. Lingual Dysphagy.

## GENUS IV. DIP SOSIS. MORBID THIRST.

- Spec. 1. D. Avens. Immoderate Thirst.  
 2. D. Experts. Thirstlessness.

## GENUS V. LIMOSIS. MORBID APPETITE.

- Spec. 1. L. Avens. Voracity.  
 2. L. Experts. Long Fasting.  
 3. L. Pica, Depraved Appetite.  
 4. L. Cardialgia. Heart-burn. Water-brash.  
 5. L. Flatus. Flatulency.  
 6. L. Emesis. Sickness. Vomiting.  
 7. L. Dyspepsia. Indigestion.

## GENUS VI. COLICA. COLIC.

- Spec. 1. C. Ileus. Iliac Passion.  
 2. C. Rhachialgia. Colic of Poitou. Painter's Colic.  
 3. C. Cibaria. Surfeit.  
 4. C. Flatulenta. Wind-Colic.  
 5. C. Constipata. Constipated Colic.  
 6. C. Constricta. Constrictive Colic.

## GENUS VII. COTROSTASIS. COSTIVENESS.

- Spec. 1. C. Constipata. Constipation.  
 3. C. Obstipata. Obstipation.

GENUS VIII. DIARRHŒA. LOOSENESS.

- Spec. 1. D. Fusa. Feculent Looseness.  
 2. D. Biliosa. Bilious Looseness.  
 3. D. Mucosa. Mucous Looseness.  
 4. D. Chylosa. Chylous Looseness.  
 5. D. Lienteria. Lientery.  
 6. D. Serosa. Serous Looseness.  
 7. D. Tubularis. Tubular Looseness.  
 8. D. Gypsata. Gypseous Looseness.

GENUS IX. CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

- Spec. 1. C. Biliosa. Bilious Cholera.  
 2. C. Flatulenta. Wind Cholera.  
 3. C. Spasmodica. Spasmodic Cholera.

GENUS X. ENTEROLITHUS. INTESTINAL CONCRETIONS.

- Spec. 1. E. Bezoardus. Bezoar.  
 2. E. Calculus. Intestinal Calculus.  
 3. E. Scybalum. Scybalum.

GENUS XI. HELMINTHIA. WORMS.

- Spec. 1. H. Alvi. Alvine Worms.  
 2. H. Podicis. Anal Worms.  
 3. H. Erratica. Erratic Worms.

GENUS XII. PROCTICA. PROCTICA.

- Spec. 1. P. Simplex. Simple Proctica.  
 2. P. Spasmodica. Spasmodic Stricture of the Rectum.  
 3. P. Callosa. Callous Stricture of the Rectum.

- Spec. 4. P. Tenesmus. Tenesmus.  
 5. P. Marisca. Piles.  
 6. P. Exania. Prolapse of the Fundament.

## ORDER II. SPLANCHNICA.

*Affecting the Collatitious Viscera.*

### GENUS I. ICTERUS. YELLOW JAUNDICE.

- Spec. 1. I. Cholœus. Biliary Jaundice.  
 2. I. Chololithicus. Gall-Stone Jaundice.  
 3. I. Spasmodicus. Spasmodic Jaundice.  
 4. I. Hepaticus. Hepatic Jaundice.  
 5. I. Infantum. Jaundice of Infants.

### GENUS II. MELÆNA. MELENA.

- Spec. 1. M. Cholœa. Black or Green Jaundice.  
 2. M. Cruenta. Black Vomit.

### GENUS III. CHOLOLITHUS. GALL-STONE.

- Spec. 1. C. Quiescens. Quiescent Gall-Stone.  
 2. C. Means. Passing of Gall-Stones.

### GENUS IV. PARABYSMA. VISCERAL TURGESCENCE.

- Spec. 1. P. Hepaticum. Turgescence of the Liver.  
 2. P. Splenicum. Turgescence of the Spleen.  
 3. P. Pancreaticum. Turgescence of the  
     Pancreas.  
 4. P. Mesentericum. Turgescence of the  
     Mesentery.  
 5. P. Intestinale. Turgescence of the In  
     testines.



- Spec. 6. P. Omentale. Turgescence of the Omentum.  
7. P. Complicatum. Turgescence compounded of various Organs.

## CLASS II. PNEUMATICA.

## DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY FUNCTION.

## ORDER I. PHONICA.

*Affecting the Vocal Avenues.*

## GENUS I. CORYZA. RUNNING AT THE NOSE.

- Spec. 1. C. Entonica. Entonic Coryza.  
2. C. Atonica. Atonic Coryza.

## GENUS II. POLYPUS. POLYPUS.

- Spec. 1. P. Elasticus. Compressible Polypus.  
2. P. Coriaceus. Cartilaginous Polypus.

## GENUS III. RHONCHUS. RATTLING IN THE THROAT.

- Spec. 1. R. Stertor. Snoring.  
2. R. Cerchnus. Wheezing.

## GENUS IV. APHONIA. DUMBNESS.

- Spec. 1. A. Elinguium. Elingual Dumbness.  
2. A. Atonica. Atonic Dumbness.  
3. A. Surdorum. Deaf-Dumbness.

## GENUS V. DYSPHONIA. DISSONANT VOICE.

- Spec. 1. D. Susurrans. Whispering Voice.

Spec. 2. D. Puberum. Voice of Puberty.

3. D. Immodulata. Immelodious Voice.

GENUS VI. PSELLISMUS. DISSONANT SPEECH.

Spec. 1. P. Bambalia. Stammering.

2. P. Blæsitas. Misenunciation.

## ORDER II. PNEUMONICA.

*Affecting the Lungs, their Membranes, or Motive Power.*

GENUS I. BEX. COUGH.

Spec. 1. B. Humida. Common or Humid Cough.

2. B. Sicca. Dry Cough.

3. B. Convulsiva. Hooping Cough.

GENUS II. LARYNGYSMUS. LARYNGIC SUFFOCATION.

Spec. 1. L. Stridulus. Stridulous Constriction of the Larynx.

GENUS III. DYSPNŒA. ANHELATION.

Spec. 1. D. Chronica. Short-Breath.

2. D. Exacerbans. Exacerbating Anhelation.

GENUS IV. ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

Spec. 1. A. Siccum. Dry or Nervous Asthma.

2. A. Humidum. Humid or Common Asthma.

GENUS V. EPHIALTES. INCUBUS.

Spec. 1. E. Vigilantium. Day-Mare.

2. E. Nocturnus. Night-Mare.

## GENUS VI. STERNALGIA. SUFFOCATIVE BREAST-PANG.

- Spec. 1. S. Ambulantium. Acute Breast-Pang.  
 2. S. Chronica. Chronic Breast-Pang.

## GENUS VII. PLEURALGIA. PAIN IN THE SIDE.

- Spec. 1. P. Acuta. Stitch.  
 2. P. Chronica. Chronic Pain in the Side.

## CLASS III. HÆMATICA.

## DISEASES OF THE SANGUINEOUS FUNCTION.

## ORDER I. PYRECTICA.

*Fevers.*

## GENUS I. EPHEMERA. DIARY FEVER.

- Spec. 1. E. Mitis. Mild Diary Fever.  
 2. E. Acuta. Acute Diary Fever.  
 3. E. Sudatoria. Sweating Fever.

## GENUS II. ANETUS. INTERMITTING FEVER. AGUE.

- Spec. 1. A. Quotidianus. Quotidian Ague.  
 2. A. Tertianus. Tertian Ague.  
 3. A. Quartanus. Quartan Ague.  
 4. A. Erraticus. Irregular Ague.  
 5. A. Complicatus. Complicated Ague.

## GENUS III. EPANETUS. REMITTENT FEVER.

- Spec. 1. E. Mitis. Mild Remittent.  
 2. E. Malignus. Malignant Remittent.  $\alpha$  Autumnal Remittent.  $\beta$  Yellow Fever.  
 $\gamma$  Burning Remittent.  $\delta$  Asthenic Remittent.  
 3. E. Hectica. Hectic Fever.

## GENUS IV. ENECIA. CONTINUED FEVER.

- Spec. 1. E. Cauma. Inflammatory Féver.  
 2. E. Typhus. Typhous Fever.  
 3. E. Synochus. Synochal Fever.

## ORDER II. PHLOGOTICA.

*Inflammations.*

## GENUS I. APOSTEMA. APOSTEME.

- Spec. 1. A. Commune. Common Aposteme.  
 2. A. Psoaticum. Psoas Abscess.  
 3. A. Hepaticum. Abscess of the Liver.  
 4. A. Empyema. Lodgment of Matter in  
     the Chest.  
 5. A. Vomica. Vomica.

## GENUS II. PHLEGMONE. PHLEOMON.

- Spec. 1. P. Communis. Common Phlegmon.  
 2. P. Parulis. Gum-Boil.  
 3. P. Auris. Imposthume in the Ear.  
 4. P. Parotidea. Parotid Phlegmon.  
 5. P. Mammæ. Abscess of the Breast.  
 6. P. Bubo. Bubo.  
 7. P. Phimotica. Phimotic Phlegmon.

## GENUS III. PHYMA. TUBERCLE.

- Spec. 1. P. Hordeolum. Sty.  
 2. P. Furunculus. Boil.  
 3. P. Sycosis. Ficus Phyma.  
 4. P. Anthrax. Carbuncle.

## GENUS IV. IONTHUS. WHELK.

Spec. 1. I. Varus. Stone-Pock.

2. I. Corymbyfer. Carbuncled Face. Rosy Drop.

## GENUS V. PHLYSIS. PHLYSIS.

Spec. 1. P. Paronychia. Whitlow.

## GENUS VI. ERYTHEMA. INFLAMMATORY BLUSH.

Spec. 1. E. Œdematosum. Edematous Inflammation.

2. E. Erysipelatosum. Erysipelatous Inflammation.

3. E. Gangrænosum. Gangrenous Inflammation.

4. E. Vesiculare. Vesicular Inflammation.

5. E. Pernio. Chilblain.

6. E. Intertrigo. Fret.

## GENUS VII. EMPRESMA. VISCERAL INFLAMMATION.

Spec. 1. E. Cephalitis. Inflammation of the Brain.  
 $\alpha$  Brain Fever.  $\beta$  Acute Dropsy of the Head.

2. E. Otitis. Ear-Ache.

3. E. Parotitis. Mumps.

4. E. Paristhmitis. Quinsy.

6. E. Laryngitis. Inflammation of the Larynx.

6. E. Bronchitis. Croup.

7. E. Pneumonitis. Peripneumony.

8. E. Pleuritis. Pleurisy.

9. E. Carditis. Inflammation of the Heart.

10. E. Peritonitis. Inflammation of the Peritoneum.

11. E. Gastritis. Inflammation of the Stomach.

12. E. Enteritis. Inflammation of the Bowels.

- Spec. 13. E. Hepatitis. Inflammation of the Liver.  
 14. E. Splenitis. Inflammation of the Spleen.  
 15. E. Nephritis. Inflammation of the Kidneys.  
 16. E. Cystitis. Inflammation of the Bladder.  
 17. E. Hysteritis. Inflammation of the Womb.  
 18. E. Orchitis. Inflammation of the Testicles.

#### GENUS VIII. OPHTHALMIA. OPIIHALMY.

- Spec. 1. O. Taraxis. Lachrymose Ophthalmmy.  
 2. O. Iridis. Inflammation of the Iris.  
 3. O. Purulenta. Purulent Ophthalmmy.  
 4. O. Glutinosa. Glutinous Ophthalmmy.  
 5. O. Chronica. Lippitude. Blear-Eye.

#### GENUS IX. CATARRHUS. CATARRH.

- Spec. 1. C. Communis. Cold in the Head or Chest.  
 2. C. Epidemicus. Influenza.

#### GENUS X. DYSENTERIA. DYSENTERY.

- Spec. 1. D. Simplex. Simple Dysentery.  
 2. D. Pyrectica. Dysenteric Fever.

#### GENUS XI. BUCNEMIA. TUMID LEG.

- Spec. 1. B. Sparganosis. Puerperal Tumid Leg.  
 2. B. Tropica. Tumid Leg of Hot Climates.

#### GENUS XII. ARTHROSIA. ARTICULAR INFLAMMATION.

- Spec. 1. A. Acuta. Acute Rheumatism.  
 2. A. Chronica. Chronic Rheumatism.  
 3. A. Podagra. Gout.  
 4. A. Hydarthrus. White-Swelling.

## ORDER III. EXANTHEMATICA.

*Eruptive Fevers. Exanthems.*

## GENUS I. ENANTHESIS. RASH EXANTHEM.

- Spec. 1. E. Rosalia. Scarlet-Fever.  
 2. E. Rubeola. Measles.  
 3. E. Urticaria. Nettle-Rash.

## GENUS II. EMPHLYSIS. ICHOROUS EXANTHEM.

- Spec. 1. E. Miliaria. Miliary Fever.  
 2. E. Aphtha. Thrush.  
 3. E. Vaccinia. Cow-Pox.  
 4. E. Varicella. Water-Pox.  
 5. E. Pemphigus. Vesicular or Bladdery  
 Fever.  
 6. E. Erysipelas. St. Anthony's Fire.

## GENUS III. EMPYESIS. PUSTULOUS EXANTHEM.

- Spec. I. E. Variola. Small-Pox.

## (GENUS IV. ANTHRACIA. CARBUNCULAR EXANTHEM.

- Spec. 1. A. Pestis. Plague.  
 2. A. Rubula. Yaws.

## ORDER IV. DYSTHETICA.

*Cachexies.*

## GENUS I. PLETHORA. PLETHORA.

- Spec. 1. P. Entonica. Sanguine Plethora.  
 2. P. Atonica. Serous Plethora.

## GENUS II. HÆMORRHAGIA. HEMORRHAGE.

- Spec. 1. H. Entonica. Entonic Hemorrhage.  
 2. H. Atonica. Atonic Hemorrhage.

## GENUS III. MARASMUS. EMACIATION.

- Spec. 1. M. Atrophia. Atrophy.  
 2. M. Climactericus. Decay of Nature.  
 3. M. Tabes. Decline.  
 4. M. Phthisis. Consumption.

## GENUS IV. STRUMA. SCROPHULA.

- Spec. 1. S. Vulgaris. King's Evil.

## GENUS V. CARCINUS. CANCER.

- Spec. 1. C. Vulgaris. Common Cancer.

## GENUS VI. LUES. VENEREAL DISEASE.

- Spec. 1. L. Syphilis. Pox.  
 2. L. Syphilodes. Bastard Pox.

## GENUS VII. ELEPHANTIASIS. ELEPHANT-SKIN.

- Spec. 1. E. Arabica. Arabian Elephantiasis. Black  
 Leprosy.  
 2. E. Italica. Italian Elephantiasis.  
 2. E. Asturiensis. Asturian Elephantiasis.

## GENUS VIII. CATACAUSIS. CATACAUSIS.

- Spec. 1. C. Ebriosa. Inebriate Catacausis.



## GENUS IX. PORPHYRA. SCURVY.

- Spec. 1. P. Simplex. Petechial Scurvy.  
 2. P. Hæmorrhagica. Land-Scurvy.  
 3. P. Nautica. Sea-Scurvy.

## GENUS X. EXANGIA. EXANGIA.

- Spec. 1. E. Aneurisma. Aneurism.  
 2. E. Varix. Varix.  
 3. E. Cyania. Blue-skin.

## GENUS XI. GANGRÆNA. GANGRENE.

- Spec. 1. G. Sphacelus. Mortification.  
 2. G. Ustilaginea. Mildew-Mortification.  
 3. G. Necrosis. Dry Gangrene.  
 4. G. Caries. Caries.

## GENUS XII. ULCUS. ULCER.

- Spec. 1. U. Incarnans. Simple healing Ulcer.  
 2. U. Vitiosum. Depraved Ulcer.  
 3. U. Sinuosum. Sinuous Ulcer.  
 4. U. Tuberculosum. Warty excrescent Ulcer.  
 5. U. Cariosum. Carious Ulcer.

## CLASS IV. NEUROTICA.

## DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS FUNCTION.

## ORDER I. PHIRENICA.

*Affecting the Intellect.*

## GENUS I. ECPHRONIA. INSANITY. CRAZINESS.

- Spec. 1. E. Melancholia. Melancholy.  
 2. E. Mania. Madness.

## GENUS II. EMPATHEMA. UNGOVERNABLE PASSION.

- Spec. 1. E. Entonicum. Empassioned Excitement.  
 2. E. Atonicum. Empassioned Depression.  
 3. E. Inane. Hair-brained Passion.

## GENUS III. ALUSIA. ILLUSION. HALLUCINATION.

- Spec. 1. A. Elatio. Sentimentalism. Mental Extravagance.  
 2. A. Hypochondrias. Hypochondrism. Low Spirits.

## GENUS IV. APHELXIA. REVERY.

- Spec. 1. A. Socors. Absence of Mind.  
 2. A. Intenta. Abstraction of Mind.  
 3. A. Otiosa. Brown-Study.

## GENUS V. PARONIRIA. SLEEP-DISTURBANCE.

- Spec. 1. P. Ambulans. Sleep-walking.  
 2. P. Loquens. Sleep-talking.  
 3. P. Salax. Night Pollution.

## GENUS VI. MORIA. FATUITY.

- Spec. 1. M. Imbecillis. Imbecility.  
 2. M. Demens. Irrationality.

## ORDER. II. ÆSTHETICA.

*Affecting the Sensation.*

## GENUS I. PAROPSIS. MORBID-SIGHT.

- Spec. 1. P. Lucifuga. Night-Sight.  
 2. P. Noctifuga. Day-Sight.

- Spec. 3. *P. Longinqua*. Long-Sight.  
 4. *P. Propinqua*. Short-Sight.  
 5. *P. Lateralis*. Skew-Sight.  
 6. *P. Illusoria*. False-Sight.  
 7. *P. Caligo*. Opaque Cornea.  
 8. *P. Glaucoſis*. Humoral Opacity.  
 9. *P. Cataracta*. Cataract.  
 10. *P. Synizesis*. Closed Pupil.  
 11. *P. Amaurosis*. Drop Serene.  
 12. *P. Staphyloma*. Protuberant Eye.  
 13. *P. Strabismus*. Squinting.

## GENUS II. PARACUSIS. MORBID HEARING.

- Spec. 1. *P. Acris*. Acute Hearing.  
 2. *P. Obtusa*. Hardness of Hearing.  
 3. *P. Perversa*. Perverse Hearing.  
 4. *P. Duplicata*. Double Hearing.  
 5. *P. Illusoria*. Imaginary Sounds.  
 6. *P. Surditas*. Deafness.

## GENUS III. PAROSMIS. MORBID SMELL.

- Spec. 1. *P. Acris*. Acute Smell.  
 2. *P. Obtusa*. Obtuse Smell.  
 3. *P. Expers*. Want of Smell.

## GENUS IV. PARAGEUSIS. MORBID TASTE.

- Spec. 1. *P. Acuta*. Acute Taste.  
 2. *P. Obtusa*. Obtuse Taste.  
 3. *P. Expers*. Want of Taste.

## GENUS V. PARAPSIS. MORBID TOUCH.

- Spec. 1. *P. Acris*. Acute Sense of Touch or general Feeling.

2. P. Expers. Insensibility of Touch or general Feeling.
3. P. Illusoria. Illusory Sense of Touch or general Feeling.

#### GENUS VI. NEURALGIA. NERVE-ACHE.

- Spec. 1. N. Faciei. Nerve-ache of the Face.  
 2. N. Pedis. Nerve-ache of the Foot.  
 3. N. Mammæ. Nerve-ache of the Breast.

### ORDER III. CINETICA.

#### *Affecting the Muscles.*

#### GENUS I. ENTASIA. CONSTRICTIVE SPASM.

- Spec. 1. E. Priapismus. Priapism.  
 2. E. Loxia. Wry Neck.  
 3. E. Articularis. Muscular Stiff-joint.  
 4. E. Systremma. Cramp.  
 5. E. Trismus. Locked-jaw.  
 6. E. Tetanus. Tetanus.  
 7. E. Lyssa. Rabies. Canine Madness.  
 8. E. Acrotismus. Suppressed Pulse.

#### GENUS II. CLONUS. CLONIC SPASM.

- Spec. 1. C. Singultus. Hiccough.  
 2. C. Sternutatio. Sneezing.  
 3. C. Palpitatio. Palpitation.  
 4. C. Nictitatio. Twinkling of the Eye-lids.  
 5. C. Subsultus. Twitching of the Tendons.  
 6. C. Pandiculatio. Stretching.

#### GENUS III. SYNCLOUS. SYNCLONIC SPASM.

- Spec. 1. S. Tremor. Trembling.

- Spec. 2. S. Chorea. St. Vitus's Dance.
- 3. S. Ballismus. Shaking Palsy.
- 4. S. Raphania. Raphania.
- 5. S. Beriberia. Barbers.

ORDER IV. SYSTATICA.

*Affecting several or all the Sensorial Powers simultaneously.*

GENUS I. AGRYPNIA. SLEEPLESSNESS.

- Spec. 1. A. Excitata. Irritative Wakefulness.
- 2. A. Pertæsa. Chronic Wakefulness.

GENUS II. DYSPHORIA. RESTLESSNESS.

- Spec. 1. D. Simplex. Fidgets.
- 2. D. Anxietas. Anxiety.

GENUS III. ANTIPATHIA. ANTIPATHY.

- Spec. 1. A. Sensilis. Sensile Antipathy.
- 2. A. Insensilis. Insensile Antipathy.

GENUS IV. CEPHALÆA. HEAD-ACHE.

- Spec. 1. C. Gravans. Stupid Head-ache.
- 2. C. Intensa. Chronic Head-ache.
- 3. C. Hemicrania. Megrin.
- 4. C. Pulsatilis. Throbbing Head-ache.
- 5. C. Nauseosa. Sick Head-ache.

GENUS V. DINUS. DIZZINESS.

- Spec. 1. D. Vertigo. Vertigo.

## GENUS VI. SYNCOPE. SYNCOPE.

- Spec. 1. S. Simplex. Swooning.  
 2. S. Recurrens. Fainting-fit.

## GENUS VII. SYSPASIA. COMATOSE SPASM.

- Spec. 1. S. Convulsio. Convulsion.  
 2. S. Hysteria. Hysterics.  
 3. S. Epilepsia. Epilepsy.

## GENUS VIII. CARUS. TORPOR.

- Spec. 1. C. Asphyxia. Asphyxy. Suspended Animation.  
 2. C. Ecstasis. Ecstasy.  
 3. C. Catalepsia. Catalepsy.  
 4. C. Lethargus. Lethargy.  
 5. C. Apoplexia. Apoplexy.  
 6. C. Paralysis. Palsy.

## CLASS V. GENETICA.

## DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL FUNCTION.

## ORDER I. CENOTICA.

*Affecting the Fluids.*

## GENUS I. PARAMENIA. MIS-MENSTRUATION.

- Spec. 1. P. Obstructionis. Obstructed Menstruation.  
 2. P. Difficilis. Laborious Menstruation.  
 3. P. Superflua. Excessive Menstruation.  
 4. P. Erroris. Vicarious Menstruation.  
 5. P. Cessationis. Irregular Cessation of the Menses.

## GENUS II. LEUCORRŒA. WHITES.

- Spec. 1. L. Communis. Common Whites.  
 2. L. Nabothi. Labour-show.  
 3. L. Senescentium. Whites of advanced Life.

## GENUS III. BLENORRŒA. GONORRŒA.

- Spec. 1. B. Simplex. Simple urethral Running.  
 2. B. Luodes. Clap.  
 3. B. Chronica. Gleet.

## GENUS IV. SPERMORRŒA. SEMINAL FLUX.

- Spec. 1. S. Entonica. Entonica Seminal Flux.  
 2. S. Atonica. Atonic Seminal Flux.

## GENUS V. GALACTIA. MISLACTATION.

- Spec. 1. G. Præmatura. Premature Milk-Flow.  
 2. G. Defectiva. Deficient Milk-Flow.  
 3. G. Depravata. Depraved Milk-Flow.  
 4. G. Erratica. Erratic Milk-Flow.  
 5. G. Virorum. Milk-Flow in Males.

## ORDER II. ORGASTICA.

*Affecting the Orgasm.*

## GENUS I. CHLOROSIS. GREEN-SICKNESS.

- Spec. 1. C. Entonica. Entonic Green-Sickness.  
 2. C. Atonica. Atonic Green-Sickness.

## GENUS II. PRÆOTIA. GENITAL PRECOCITY.

- Spec. 1. P. Masculina. Male Precocity.  
 2. P. Feminina. Female Precocity.

## GENUS III. LAGNESIS. LUST.

- Spec. 1. L. Salacitas. Salacity.  
 2. L. Furor. Lascivious Madness.

## GENUS IV. AGENESIA. MALE STERILITY.

- Spec. 1. A. Impotens. Male Impotency.  
 2. A. Dyspermia. Seminal Misemission.  
 3. A. Incongrua. Copulative Incongruity.

## GENUS V. APHORIA. FEMALE STERILITY. BARRENNESS.

- Spec. 1. A. Impotens. Barrenness of Impotency.  
 2. A. Paramenica. Barrenness of Mismenstruation.  
 3. A. Impercita. Barrenness of Irresponsiveness.  
 4. A. Incongrua. Barrenness of Incongruity.

## GENUS VI. ÆDOPTOSIS. GENITAL PROLAPSE.

- Spec. 1. A. Uteri. Falling down of the Womb.  
 2. A. Vaginæ. Prolapse of the Vagina.  
 3. A. Vesicæ. Prolapse of the Bladder.  
 4. A. Complicata. Complicated Genital Prolapse.  
 5. A. Polyposa. Genital Excrescence.

## ORDER III. CARPOTICA.

*Affecting the Impregnation.*

## GENUS I. PARACYESIS. MORBID PREGNANCY.

- Spec. 1. P. Irritativa. Constitutional Derangement of Pregnancy.



2. P. Uterina. Local Derangement of Pregnancy.
3. P. Abortus. Abortion.

## GENUS II. PARODYNIA. MORBID LABOUR.

- Spec. 1. P. Atonica. Atonic Labour.
2. P. Implastica. Unpliant Labour.
  3. P. Sympathetica. Complicated Labour.
  4. P. Perversa. Preternatural Presentation.
  5. P. Amorphica. Impracticable Labour.
  6. P. Pluralis. Multiplicate Labour.
  7. P. Secundaria. Sequential Labour.

## GENUS III. ECCYESIS. EXTRA-UTERINE FETATION.

- Spec. 1. E. Ovaria. Ovarian Exfetation.
2. E. Tubalis. Tubal Exfetation.
  3. E. Abdominalis. Abdominal Exfetation.

## GENUS IV. PSEUDOCYESIS. SPURIOUS PREGNANCY.

- Spec. 1. P. Molaris. Mole.
2. P. Inanis. False Conception.

# CLASS VI. ECCRITICA.

## DISEASES OF THE EXCERNENT FUNCTION.

### ORDER 1. MESOTICA.

*Affecting the Parenchyma.*

#### GENUS I. POLYSARCIA. CORPULENCY.

- Spec. 1. P. Adiposa. Obesity.

## GENUS II. EMPHYMA. TUMOUR.

- Spec. 1. E. Sarcoma. Sarcomatous Tumour.  
 2. E. Encystis. Encysted Tumour.  
 3. E. Exostosis. Bony Tumour.

## GENUS III. PAROSTIA. MIS-OSSIFICATION.

- Spec. 1. P. Fragilis. Fragility of the Bones.  
 2. P. Flexilis. Flexility of the Bones.

## GENUS IV. CYRTOSIS. CONTORTION OF THE BONES.

- Spec. 1. C. Rhachia. Rickets.  
 2. C. Cretinismus. Cretinism.

## GENUS V. OSTHEXIA. OSTHEXY.

- Spec. 1. O. Infarciens. Parenchymatous Osthexy.  
 2. O. Implexa. Vascular Osthexy.

## ORDER II. CATOTICA.

*Affecting Internal Surfaces.*

## GENUS I. HYDROPS. DROPSY.

- Spec. 1. H. Cellularis. Cellular Dropsy.  
 2. H. Capitis. Dropsy of the Head.  
 3. H. Spinæ. Dropsy of the Spine.  
 4. H. Thoracis. Dropsy of the Chest.  
 5. H. Abdominis. Dropsy of the Belly.  
 6. H. Ovarii. Dropsy of the Ovaries.  
 7. H. Tubalis. Dropsy of the Fallopian  
 Tubes.  
 8. H. Uteri. Dropsy of the Womb.  
 9. H. Scroti. Dropsy of the Scrotum.

## (GENUS II. EMPHYSEMA. INFLATION. WIND-DROPSY.

- Spec. 1. E. Cellulare. Cellular Inflation.  
2. E. Abdominis. Tympany.

## GENUS III. PARURIA. MISMICTURITION.

- Spec. 1. P. Inops. Destitution of Urine.  
2. P. Retentionis. Stoppage of Urine.  
3. P. Stillatitia. Strangury.  
4. P. Mellita. Saccharine Urine. Diabetes.  
5. P. Incontinens. Incontinence of Urine.  
6. P. Incocta. Unassimilated Urine.  
7. P. Erratica. Erratic Urine.

## GENUS IV. LITHIA. URINARY CALCULUS.

- Spec. 1. L. Renalis. Renal Calculus.  
2. L. Vesicalis. Stone in the Bladder.

## ORDER III. ACROTICA.

*Affecting the External Surface.*

## GENUS I. EPIDROSIS. MORBID SWEAT.

- Spec. 1. E. Profusa. Profuse Sweat.  
2. E. Cruenta. Bloody Sweat.  
3. E. Partialis. Partial Sweat.  
4. E. Discolor. Coloured Sweat.  
5. E. Olens. Scented Sweat.  
6. E. Arenosa. Sandy Sweat.

## GENUS II. EXANTHESIS. CUTANEOUS BLUSH.

- Spec. 1. E. Roseola. Rose-Rash.

## GENUS III. EXORMIA. PAPULOUS SKIN.

- Spec. 1. E. Strophulus. Gum-Rash.  
 2. E. Lichen. Lichenous-Rash.  
 3. E. Prurigo. Pruriginous-Rash.  
 4. E. Miliun. Millet-Rash.

## GENUS IV. LEPIDOSIS. SCALE-SKIN.

- Spec. 1. L. Pityriasis. Dandriff.  
 2. L. Lepriasis. Leprosy.  
 3. L. Psoriasis. Dry-Scall.  
 4. L. Ichthyasis. Fish-Skin.

## GENUS V. ECPHYLISIS. BLAINS.

- Spec. 1. E. Pompholyx. Water Blebs.  
 2. E. Herpes. Tetters.  $\gamma$  Shingles.  $\delta$  Ring-Worm.  
 3. E. Rhyphia. Sordid Blain.  
 4. E. Eczema. Heat Eruption.

## GENUS VI. ECPYESIS. HUMID SCALL.

- Spec. 1. E. Impetigo. Running Scall.  
 2. E. Porrigo. Scabby Scall.  $\beta$  Scalled-Head.  
 3. E. Ecthyma. Papulous Scall.  
 4. E. Scabies. Itch.

## GENUS VII. MALIS. CUTANEOUS VERMINATION.

- Spec. 1. M. Pediculi. Lousiness.  
 2. M. Pulicis. Flea Bites.  
 3. M. Acari. Tick Bite.  
 4. M. Filiaria. Guinea Worm.  
 5. M. Œstri. Gad-Fly Bite.  
 6. M. Gordii. Hair Worm.

## GENUS VIII. ECPHYMA. CUTANEOUS EXCRESCENCE.

- Spec. 1. E. Caruncula. Caruncle.  
2. E. Verruca. Wart.  
3. E. Clavus. Corn.  
4. E. Callus. Callus.

## GENUS IX. TRICHOSIS. MORBID HAIR.

- Spec. 1. T. Setosa. Bristly Hair.  
2. T. Plica. Matted Hair.  
3. T. Hirsuties. Extraneous Hair.  
4. T. Distrix. Forky Hair.  
5. T. Poliosis. Gray Hairs.  
6. T. Athrix. Baldness.  
7. T. Area. Areated Hair.  
8. T. Decolor. Miscoloured Hair.

## GENUS X. EPICHROSIS. MACULAR SKIN.

- Spec. 1. E. Leucasmus. Veal Skin.  
2. E. Spilus. Mole.  
3. E. Lenticula. Freckles.  
4. E. Ephelis. Sun-Burn.  
5. E. Aurigo. Orange Skin.  
6. E. Pœcilia. Pyeballed Skin.  
7. E. Alphosis. Albino Skin.



ARRANGEMENT  
OF THE  
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

BY  
DR. WILLAN.





# ARRANGEMENT

OF

## THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

---

### ORDER I.

*Papulae. Pimples.*

#### GENUS I. STROPHULUS. RED GUM. TOOTH ERUPTION.

- Spec. 1. S. Intertinctus. The Red Gum.  
2. S. Albidus. Whitish Tooth Eruption.  
3. S. Confertus. Tooth-Rash.  
4. S. Volaticus. Exfoliating Tooth-Rash.  
5. S. Candidus. Shining Tooth-Rash.

#### GENUS II. LICHEN. SCURFY, OR EXFOLIATING PIMPLES.

- Spec. 1. L. Simplex. Scurfy Exfoliation.  
2. L. Pilaris. Affecting the Hairy Scalp.  
3. L. Circumscriptus. Circumscribed Lichen.  
4. L. Agrius. Acute Lichen.

- Spec. 5. L. Lividus. Livid Lichen.  
 6. L. Tropicus. Prickly Heat.  
 7. L. Urticarius. Wheals.

### GENUS III. PRURIGO. ITCHING PIMPLES.

- Spec. 1. P. Mitis. Mild Prurigo.  
 2. P. Formicans. Stinging Prurigo.  
 3. P. Senilis. The Prurigo of the Aged.  
 4. P. Locales. Local Prurigo. Seat various, but chiefly affecting the Anus and parts adjoining the Organs of Generation in both Sexes.

## ORDER II.

### *Squamæ. Scaly Diseases.*

### GENUS I. LEPRA. LEPROSY OF THE GREEKS.

- Spec. 1. L. Vulgaris. Common Leprosy.  
 2. L. Alphoides. White Leprosy.  
 3. L. Nigricans. Livid Leprosy.

### GENUS II. PSORIASIS. SCALY-TETTER.

- Spec. 1. P. Guttata. Guttated Tetter.  
 2. P. Diffusa. Diffused Tetter.  
 3. P. Gyrata. Serpentine Tetter.  
 4. P. Inveterata. Inveterate Confluent Tetter.  
 5. P. Labialis. Labial Tetter.  
 6. P. Palmaria. Palmar Tetter.  
 7. P. Ophthalmica. Ophthalmic Tetter.  
 8. P. Scrotalis. Scrotal Tetter.

## GENUS III. PITYRIASIS. BRANNY-LIKE EXFOLIATIONS.

- Spec. 1. P. Capitis. Dandriff.  
 2. P. Rubra. Red Scurfiness.  
 3. P. Versicolor. Variegated Scurfiness.  
 4. P. Nigra. Black Furfuraceous Exfoliations.

## GENUS IV. ICHTHYOSIS. FISH-SKIN DISEASE.

- Spec. 1. I. Simplex. Simple Ichthyosis.  
 2. I. Cornea. Horny Ichthyosis.

## ORDER III.

*Exanthemata. Rashes.*

## GENUS I. RUBEOLA. MEASLES.

- Spec. 1. R. Vulgaris. Common Measles.  
 2. R. Sine Catarrho. Measles without Catarrh.  
 3. R. Nigra. Livid Measles.

## GENUS II. SCARLATINA. SCARLET FEVER.

- Spec. 1. S. Simplex. Simple Scarlet Fever.  
 2. S. Anginosa. With affection of the Fauces.  
 3. S. Maligna. Malignant Scarlet Fever.

## GENUS III. URTICARIA. NETTLE-RASH.

- Spec. 1. U. Febrilis. Febrile Nettle-Rash.

- Spec. 2. *U. Evanida*. Evanescent Nettle-Rash.  
 3. *U. Perstans*. Stationary Nettle-Rash.  
 4. *U. Conferta*. Coalescing Nettle-Rash.  
 5. *U. Subcutanea*. Lurking Nettle-Rash.  
 6. *U. Tuberosa*. Tuberous Nettle-Rash.

GENUS IV. *ROSEOLA*. ROSE-COLOURED EFFLO-  
 RESCENCE.

- Spec. 1. *R. Æstiva*. Summer Roseola.  
 2. *R. Autumnalis*. Autumnal Roseola.  
 3. *R. Annulata*. Annular Roseola.  
 4. *R. Infantilis*. Infantile Roseola.  
 5. *R. Variolosa*. Variolous Roseola.  
 6. *R. Vaccina*. Vaccine Roseola.  
 7. *R. Miliaris*. Miliary Roseola.

GENUS V. *PURPURA*. PURPLE SPOTS.

- Spec. 1. *P. Simplex*. Simple Purpura.  
 2. *P. Hæmorrhagica*. Hæmorrhagic Purpura.  
 3. *P. Urticans*. Purpura with Wheals.  
 4. *P. Senilis*. Purpura of the Aged.  
 5. *P. Contagiosa*. Petechial or Contagious  
 Purpura.

GENUS VI. *ERYTHEMA*. INFLAMMATORY BLUSH.

- Spec. 1. *E. Fugax*. Evanescent Erythema.  
 2. *E. Læve*. Smooth Erythema.  
 3. *E. Marginatum*. Marginated Erythema.  
 4. *E. Papulatum*. Papular Erythema.  
 5. *E. Tuberculatum*. Tuberculous Erythema.  
 6. *E. Nodosum*. Protuberant Erythema.

ORDER IV.

*Bullæ. Vesicles.*

GENUS I. ERYSIPELAS. ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

- Spec. 1. E. Phlegmonodes. Phlegmonoid Erysipelas.  
 2. E. Œdematodes. With Œdema.  
 3. E. Gangrenosum. Speedily running into Gangrene.  
 4. E. Erraticum. Wandering Erysipelas.

GENUS II. PEMPHIGUS. VESICULAR FEVER.

GENUS III. POMPHOLYX. VESICLES WITHOUT INFLAMMATION OR FEVER.

- Spec. 1. P. Benignus. Benign Pompholyx.  
 2. P. Diutinus. Persistent Pompholyx.  
 3. P. Solitarius. One Vesication only.

ORDER V.

*Pustulæ. Pustular Eruptions.*

GENUS I. IMPETIGO. RUNNING TETTER.

- Spec. 1. I. Figurata. Determinate Impetigo.  
 2. I. Sparsa. Dispersed Impetigo.  
 3. I. Erysipelatodes. Erysipelatous-like Impetigo.  
 4. I. Scabida. Scabby Impetigo.  
 5. I. Rodens. Ulcerating Impetigo.  
 1. 2

GENUS II. PORRIGO. RING-WORM OF THE SCALP.  
SCALLED HEAD.

- Spec. 1. *P. Larvalis*. Marked with thick Incrustations.  
 2. *P. Furfurans*. With Scale-like Exfoliations.  
 3. *P. Lupinosa*. With Scabs resembling the Lupine-Seed.  
 4. *P. Scutulata*. Ring-Worm of the Scalp.  
 5. *P. Decalvans*. With Patches of Simple Baldness.  
 6. *P. Favosa*. With Soft Straw-coloured Pustules.

GENUS III. ECTHYMA. IRRITABLE PUSTULE.

- Spec. 1. *E. Vulgare*. Common Ecthyma.  
 2. *E. Infantile*. Infantile Ecthyma.  
 3. *E. Luridum*. Dark-coloured Ecthyma.  
 4. *E. Cachecticum*. With Cachectic State of the System.

GENUS IV. VARIOLA. SMALL-POX.

GENUS V. SCABIES. ITCH.

- Spec. 1. *S. Papuliformis*. Rank Itch.  
 2. *S. Lymphatica*. Watery Itch.  
 3. *S. Purulenta*. Pocky Itch.  
 4. *S. Cachectica*. With Cachectic State of the Body.

ORDER VI.

*Vesiculæ. Vesicular Eruptions.*

GENUS I. VARICELLA. CHICKEN-POX. SWINE-POX.

- Spec. 1. Lenticular Varicella.

- Spec. 2. Conoidal Varicella.  
3. Swine-Pox, or Hives.

## GENUS II. VACCINIA. COW-POX.

## GENUS III. HERPES. TETTER.

Small creeping, clustering Ulcers commencing in Vesicles.

- Spec. 1. H. Phlyctenodes. With Irregular Clusters of Vesicles.  
2. H. Zoster. Shingles: forming a Zone.  
3. H. Circinatus. Herpetic Ring-Worm.  
4. H. Labialis. Labial Herpes.  
5. H. Præputialis. Herpes of the Prepuce.  
6. H. Iris. In small Circular Patches.

## GENUS IV. RUPIA. OFFENSIVE VESICULAR ERUPTION.

- Spec. 1. R. Simplex. Simple Rupia.  
2. R. Prominens. Prominent Rupia.  
3. R. Escharotica. Escharotic Rupia.

## GENUS V. MILIARIA. MILIARY FEVER.

## GENUS VI. ECZEMA. SMARTING ERUPTION.

- Spec. 1. E. Solare. From Insolation.  
2. E. Impetiginodes. Impetiginous Eczema.  
3. E. Rubrum. With Redness.

## GENUS VII. APHTHA. THRUSH.

- Spec. 1. A. Lactantium. In Infants.

Spec. 2. A. Adultorum. In Adults.

3. A. Anginosa. Aphthous Sore Throat.

## ORDER VII.

*Tubercula. Tubercles.*

GENUS I. PHYMA. SUPPURATING TUMOUR.

GENUS II. VERRUCA. WARTS.

GENUS III. MOLLUSCUM. ATHEROMATOUS TUMOUR.

GENUS IV. VITILIGO. WHITE SHINING TUBERCLE.

GENUS V. ACNE. PIMPLE.

Spec. 1. A. Simplex. Simple Acne.

2. A. Punctata. Pimple with Black Points.

3. A. Indurata. Indurated Pimple.

4. A. Rosacea. Rose-coloured Pimple.

GENUS VI. SYCOSIS. HARD TUBERCLE, OR PIMPLE.

Spec. 1. S. Menti. Tubercle of the Bearded Chin.

2. S. Capillitii. Of the Hairy Scalp.

GENUS VII. LUPUS. INVETERATE TUBERCLE.



(GENUS VIII. ELEPHANTIASIS. ELEPHANT LEG, OR  
BARBADOES LEG.

GENUS IX. FRAMBÆSIA. YAWS.

ORDER VIII.

*Maculæ. Spots and Moles.*

GENUS I. EPHELIS. FRECKLES.

GENUS II. NÆVUS. MOLES.

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